THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,648—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
14th May.	ARABIA	4000	.....	.....
24th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
8th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8600
15th ,,	MOOLTAN	11000	.....	.....
22nd ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th ,,	INDIA	8000	.....	.....
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10990
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	.....
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	.....
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	.....
17th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th ,,	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	.....
31st ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and farther information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Glasgow	6529	.....	.....	25 May*	27 May
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	19 May	5 June*	.....
City of Athens	5344	.....	20 ,,	6 ,,	14 June
City of Lahore	6575	25 May.	17 June	9 July*	.....
City of Paris	9200	16 ,,	7 ,,	20 July†	.....
City of Manchester	6531	8 June	1 July	23 July	.....
City of York	7606	18 ,,	11 ,,	31 July	.....
City of Corinth	5443	27 ,,	20 ,,	6 Aug.	.....
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	8500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall	5321	20 ,,	13 ,,	3 Sept.	.....
City of Glasgow	6529	30 ,,	22 ,,	12 ,,	.....
City of Athens	5594	8 Aug.	31 ,,	20 ,,	.....
City of Lahore	6575	21 ,,	13 Sept	3 Oct.	.....

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second-class accommodation except the s.s. Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

* Calling at Port Sudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	7529	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	12 Sept.	Marseilles..23 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	28 ,,	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	8400	5 Oct.	.....	26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	8500	16 ,,	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 ,,	Marseilles31 Oct.	16 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 ,,	Naples.....8 Nov.	22 Nov.
City of Karachi	5565	8 Nov.	Marseilles16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Benares	6473	20 ,,	.....	22 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 18 Dec.	2-3 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	378	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	453	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	606	937	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE
in connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.

‡ Linga ... 2185 Mon. 20th May 11 a.m. via P. D. & O. M.
* Dwarka... 1695 Thurs. 23rd May 9 a.m. O. M.
† Lhasa ... 2184 Friday 24th May 6 a. m. direct.
‡ Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
* Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara" 1195 tons, on Thursday, 23rd May, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday, 29th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Saturday 18th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer, on or about 1st June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
18th May, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Cleopatra	4033	N. Chersich	1st June
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st July
Cleopatra	4039	E. Seberich	1st Aug
Semiramis	3999	N. Chersich	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	E. Sebesich	1st Oct

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	P. A. Leva	27th June.
Persia	5895	N. Ivancich	28th July.
Silesia	5174	G. Nicolich	28th Aug.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES
ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 750
To London via Trieste ..... „ 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 993 „ 1,033*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 525
To London via Trieste ..... „ 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... „ 633 „ 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... „ 675
To London via Trieste ..... „ 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back.. „ 833 „ 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Silesia	10459	G. Nicolich	6th June

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

CEMENT

PHAETON BRAND.

GUARANTEED BEST

English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINISTER.

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL single bed-rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed-room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions, Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHAPTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,850,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES,

Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Karachi, Amritsar, Delhi, Penang, Puket, Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.), Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S., Medan Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Malacca, Kwala Lumpor F. M. S., Klang (F. M. States.), Seremban (F. M. States.), Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Saigon, Manilla, Cebu, Iloilo, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays 10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE ..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 16,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AGENCY BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HARBIN, HONGKONG, IPOH, JOHORE, KOBE, KUALA LUMPUR, LONDON, LYONS, MALACCA, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SHANGHAI, Do. HONGKEW, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TAIPEH, TIENTSIN, TSINGTAU, YOKOHAMA, ZAMBOANGA, ZLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months at term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East, of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
88 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CHOICE OF A PIANO.

THE choice of a Piano in these days is somewhat difficult of solution as one has so many makes offered in India all of which are "the best" from the manufacturers or the retailers point of view. To the uninitiated we would offer the advice that they cannot do better than follow the example of the authorities of the Leipzig Conservatorium of music who have given the matter of choice of Pianos most careful and thorough consideration from all points, with the result, that at this celebrated institution of which Mendelssohn was the first Director only Bluthner Pianofortes are purchased and nearly one hundred Grands are in constant use. Bluthner Pianos are without doubt the best value in India that has ever been offered to the public. We are Sole Agents for these superb instruments and we offer special facilities for the acquisition of these Pianos by those to whom payment by instalments is more convenient than payment of the whole purchase price at the time of selection.

We are prepared to take the Pianofortes of other makers, irrespective of age or condition, at their full value, in part payment for instruments purchased from us, either for Cash Payment or Deferred Payment.

An expert will be sent to examine and report upon any Pianoforte which it may be desired to exchange.

SOLE AGENTS FOR:

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA.

150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

A GAZETTE SPECIAL

ON THE FIRST OF FEBRUARY, 1912, THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF

GUJARATI REMINGTONS

Left New York, these Machines are expected to arrive in Bombay, about the middle of March, meantime specimens of writing and Diagram of Keyboard may be inspected, and appointments made to have the machine brought for your inspection, at the Bombay Office of the

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.,

75, HORNBY ROAD, (FORT).

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

It is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc!

SOLE AGENTS:

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PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand;
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in	cases.
White Rose	150°	,,	,,
Chester	125°	,,	,,
Devoe's	125°	,,	,,
Monkey	125°	,,	,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN PLEASE NOTE.

MESSRS. CONDOR & SONS is the only European Firm, in or out of Bombay who SUPPLY all articles, at the LOWEST RATES prevailing in the Crawford Markets, and deliver all your supplies to your door FREE of COOLY or CARRIAGE CHARGES. Their Stock is guaranteed fresh and all articles found bad will be replaced. Regular fresh shipments from Home have been arranged for. Special facilities afforded to Officers and men of the Army and Navy, Mercantile Marine, Government and Railway employes and others. Write at once for Lists and Inquiry forms.

Please compare these Prices with the Market:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sugar first quality fine white crystals, ... per maund	3	12	0
Barley Robinsons Patent in 1 lb. tins ... ... „ lb	0	9	0
Butter in 1 lb. tins ... ... „ „	0	10	0
Cocoa Cadburys (large size) ... ... „ tin	1	0	0
Oatmeal Mortons Scotch in 2 lb. tins ... ... „ „	0	8	0
Quaker Oats ... ... „ „	0	7	6
Sauce Lea and Perrins Worcester in large bottles ... ... „ bottle	1	4	0
„ „ „ „ small „ ... ... „ „	0	11	0
Vinegar C. & B. malt in quart. bottles ... ... „ „	0	7	6
Soap Sunlight (in 24 oz boxes) ... ... „ box	0	7	6
„ Calverts Carbolic bar ... ... „ bar	0	5	0
„ Pears, Transparent ... ... „ box	0	13	6
Tea Polsons (Red) ... ... „ tin	0	11	0
Coffee „ French ... ... „ „	0	13	0
Java Powder ... ... „ box	0	8	0
Jams C. & B. assorted ... ... dozen	4	8	0
Milk Condensed Sweetened, nestles ... ... „ „	4	8	0
„ „ „ milk maid ... ... „ „	4	8	0
Castor Oil Mortons (largest) ... ... „ bottle	0	6	0
Cobra Polish No. 5 and 6 As. 3 and No. 3 and 4 ... ... „ tin	0	5	0
Sweets assorted (Keillers) ... ... from „ lb	0	6	0

All other articles at equally favourable rates.

CONDOR & SONS,

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, PROVISION MERCHANTS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
(opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.,) 61, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS Co., LD.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 15th May, 1912, the PURNA-HINGOLI BRANCH of the Metre Gauge Section of this Railway will be OPENED for PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

One MIXED TRAIN in each direction will RUN DAILY to the Timings given below:—

UP TRAIN.

Purna .....Dep. 8-30
Hingoli.....Arr. 12-35

DOWN TRAIN.

Hingoli.....Dep. 14-0
Purna.....Arr. 18-15

For full particulars see Sheet Time Table.

W. GAYE,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office,
Secunderabad (Deccan), 14th May, 1912.

BUYING AGENTS WANTED
BUYING AGENTS WANTED
BUYING AGENTS WANTED
BUYING AGENTS WANTED

by one of the oldest and most important Firms of Distillers and Shippers of **COGNAC**. Apply with all particulars to: No. 443, Poste Restante, **COGNAC**, France.

TASMANIAN ORCHARD LANDS.

MR. E. V. KNIGHT, of the firm of SADLEIR and KNIGHT, Launceston, Tasmania, Orchard Agents and Secretaries of the Northern Tasmanian Fruitgrowers' Association purposes arriving in Calcutta about the 27th May, 1912, to give full information respecting the Orchard industry and to arrange for the planting of the orchards for intending emigrants to Tasmania.

Mr. Knight is making this journey to India in response to requests from Anglo-Indian clients who are desirous of settling in Tasmania and he will be glad to meet all interested enquirers during his visit.

His proposed time of arrival at the various centres will be advertised in the leading papers about the end of May and meanwhile all letters addressed to him care of "Englishman" Calcutta will find him on his arrival there.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.
HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open School. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College,
Madras.

SANATORIUM
for people who suffer of Dysentery,
at Ossingen near ZURICH
SWITZERLAND.
DR. MED. GELPKE.
Specialist for tropic illnesses.

THE NEW "REVLUC" FINCE 1862.

DURING the hot stormy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CANVAS

DAVID CORSAR & SONS

BEST FLAX CANVAS

For full particulars apply:—

SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
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The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
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LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON.

COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26, Waterloo Street,
CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY
TO-NIGHT,
"THE MIRROR'S PROPHECY."

"MAIDANIA."

LAST NIGHTS, LAST NIGHTS,
COME TO THE
BAL MASQUE
TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, 18TH MAY,
at 9-30.

Prizes of Rs. 25 each for the best Lady's and Gentleman's
FANCY COSTUME
Masques at
Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
The Coolest, Brightest and Most Popular Place in Bombay.
"MAIDANIA."

"MAIDANIA"
SUNDAY, 19th.
BENEFIT DAY
FOR THE
KARLA SANITARIUM
Eight Annas gives you
FREE ADMISSION
TO
All Side Shows.

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.
THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

ENTRIES will CLOSE on June 8th, and the LEAGUE will BEGIN on June 15th.

Entries should be sent to:—
T. D. PARRY,
35-37, Apollo Street,
Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it

Famous for over 100 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON. LIMITED.
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
THE "FREE" NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only. Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try Le Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BRASSO
THE FINEST POLISH FOR
all metal works
is
BRASSO
STOCKED IN ALL
Bazars.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO. Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO Hummum Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

PARIS MOTOR ANARCHISTS!
BLOWN BY THE BOMBS!
A SPECIAL FILM FOR AMERICA-INDIA
AT GREAT EXPENSE!
ALSO ANOTHER
TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED FEET LONG FILM
"THE NIHILISTS"

How Count Leo, in order to detect the actions of his sweetheart, finds himself in Nihilists' den, and how his life is endangered and after all to what an extent he with his beloved Sonja put to interminable difficulties, is very effectually shown in this magnificent film. It will give some idea as to the terrible actions of the Nihilists.

BENARES OR KASI

A film depicting the noteworthy scenes of the SACRED CITY of the Hindoos.

A REALLY CHARMING PROGRAMME
AT AMERICA-INDIA
TO-NIGHT!
FOOLSHEAD WILL CREATE A STIR

FILMS FOR SALE:
Apply to MANAGER.
Telephone No. 1271.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

"SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION
"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.

TO H. M. KING GEORGE V.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP..... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shortest periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

This Bank accepts Bills for collection on every part of India as well as Foreign Bills too.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID .....£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS... 13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1.000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
H. F. LODGE,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE.—ONE double ignition 12 H. P ARGYLL MOTOR CAR, 5 seat, in splendi condition, owner proceeding Hom , can be seen at the UNIVERSAL ENGINEERIN CO., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!—TWO OPTICAL LANTERNS, in perfect order with 200 slides, FOR SALE. Original Price Rs. 1,500, but will sell for highest offer. A Bargain, 5 inch lenses. Apply Box No. 1347, care of this Paper.

TO ELECTRICIANS.—A trial with "Dr. JUST WOLFRAM TUNGSRAM" M. F. Lamps 75 per cent saving in current, and my "2500 MEGHOM CABLES" best B. C. M. A. Grade, will convince you as being the best and cheapest on the market. They are unrivalled quality and you will not buy any other once you use them. Sole Agent E. G. FULEP, 45 Horaby Row, Oppt. Cook's Bldgs, Bombay.

G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Hand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '92 five vols. "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers, Box 2693, care of this Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary Rs 5, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A STRONG feature of our AUSTIN Motor-Car is that it is perfectly simple and simply perfect. Easy to start and unapproachable in style comfort, power and plenty of speed. Call to-day or write to the Sole Agents:—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes — 9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4 1/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

"THE EMPIRE,"—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Electric Press.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE
is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?
ATANK NIGRAH PILL
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.
It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.
It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything that a man should have.
PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
WRITE TO-DAY:—VAIDYA SHASTRI.
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.

ONE COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, having a large hall, 4 bed rooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bath rooms, verandahs, open on all sides having a large compound and garden, situated at 26, Mount Road, Mazagon, 2 to 3 Minute's walk from Tram Terminus. Rent very moderate. Apply on the Premises.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY the 19th day of May, 1912 and at 5 p. m on the premises, at Lanovli.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY to CAPITALIST.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, opposite the Post Office
(a Bungalow, outhouses, gardens at Lanovli.)

Under instructions from the Transferee of the mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of December, 1904, and with the consent of the mortgagor, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises, at Lonovla, the undermentioned immoveable property including the bungalow, garden, well, etc., TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 19th day of May, 1912, at 5 p. m. (Standard Time), at the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being at Lonovla (Lanovli), in the district of Poona, Taluka Maval, in the Registration Sub-district of Vadgaum (Maval), containing by admeasurement 33 goonthas and 80 square yards or thereabouts, the Akar or revenue payable to Government in respect thereof being annas eight, being a portion of a large piece of land admeasuring 7 acres and 2 goonthas Registered in the Books of Government under Pattabandi No. 151, and Revision Survey No. 205, and the revenue payable to Government in respect of such large piece of land being Rupees Two per year, with the messuage, tenement, bungalows, outhouses and stable, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Lanovla under No. and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of the mortgagor and partly by that of Meherjibhoy Rustomji Kharas, on or towards the south partly by the property of the said Meherjibhoy Rustomji Kharas and partly by that of Dossabhoy Hormasji Driver, on or towards the west by the property of Sorabji Rustomji Contractor, and on or towards the north by the Public Road leading from Bombay to Poona.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys, High Court, at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th May, 1912.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 18th May.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 18th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadows Street, Fort, above Messrs. Hill Sawyer and Co's Motor Garage, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, glassware, crockeryware, dining table and chairs, mirror side-board and dinner waggon, drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, lined plush velvet, cabinets, marble topped tables and teapoys, revolving top office table, book case, iron bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, chest-of-drawers, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, semigrand piano by Collard and Collard, lamps table ornaments, Cambay carpets, etc.; the property of Mrs. Stockhanson and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE TO-MORROW, SUNDAY 19th MAY.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, opposite the Police Courts, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware, crockeryware, plateware, set of dining table mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, Chesterfield suite of sofas and chairs, marble topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, iron and teakwood bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, lamps, carpets, overstrung upright iron grand piano specially constructed for India by S. Rose and Co., solid oakwood American revolving office table, by the Hammond Typewriter Co., wrought iron thief and fire proof safe, by R. J. and Co., Manchester, large cages etc., the property of E. J. Reuben, Esq, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as suite of sofas and easy chairs, cupboards, almyrahs, iron cots, dressing, washhand and writing tables, iron safes, phonographs, cottage and square pianos.

39 dozen Healds 15-40 yarn suitable for Mill furnishers.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Latham and Co., Insolvents.

1 case containing hardware.

At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 second hand English rubber-tyred victoria with brake and country bred gelding.
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 double seated brougham.

AUCTION SALE ON 21ST & 22ND MAY, AT 2 P.M. (S. T.) each day.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS & OUTFITTERS & A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE PUBLIC.

A valuable and expensive stock of West of England tweeds, homespuns, Venetian cloth, riding whipcords, overcoating, Burberry suitings, linings, Italians, buttons, etc., etc. Also outfitters, goods, comprising Wolsey underwear in all weights, silk underwear, pure wool and zephyr pyjamas, shirts, boots, and shoes, a large stock of the latest hats and topees, silk and Cashmere socks, gaiters, fox putties, imitation jewellery, cuff straps, holdalls, deck chairs and extensive range of latest quality shirtings, flannels, zephyrs, silk and cotton handkerchiefs, mufflers suite cases and fancy silver articles, all fresh and high class goods recently imported, entire fittings, plate glass, show cases, cloth shelves and stands, Dummys, a life size horse with men's Dummy figure (a magnificent model) suitable for harness maker's shop, English-made cloth stands, brass fittings and a multiplicity of effects; the property of Messrs. Stanley Humphray's and Co. (who are closing the gentlemen's department owing to urgent extension to their costume show rooms). For sale by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. on TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 21st and 22nd days of May, 1912, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) each day, at Waterloo Mansions, opposite Wellington Fountain, Wodehouse Road, Fort.

N. B.—A magnificent opportunity and goods will be sold in small lots to suit buyers.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 18th May, 1912.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes;—

½ inch by 4¼ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4¼ inch...Annas 4 per ,, *
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 3½ per thousand*
If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

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A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

VIYELLA FLANNEL
THE BEST WEAR
for India.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	,, 11 0
Quarterly	,, 6 0
Monthly	,, 2 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	,, 13 0
Quarterly	,, 6 8
Monthly	,, 2 8
SINGLE COPY ...	... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette".

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	,, 3-8	do.
Third Insertion... ...	,, 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	,, 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	,, 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	,, 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column ... ... Rs. 1¼ Per Inch.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

CRICKET

FOR THE

MILLION.

SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES BY

WILFRED RHODES

(of Yorkshire and England; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)

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(of Lancashire; England's greatest professional bat).

G. L. JESSOP

(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).

P. R. LeCOUTEUR

(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).

M. C. BIRD

(Captain of Surrey; he may yet captain, England).

E. H. D. SEWELL

(Coach at Oval; a keen student of modern cricket).

WILL APPEAR IN THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE

IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

(4).—MAY 24th.

How to Win Matches

by M. C. BIRD.

(5).—MAY 31st.

The Psychology of Cricket

by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.

(6).—JUNE 7th.

"Googlie" Bowling

by E. H. D. SEWELL.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 42 BALES COTTON.

Under instructions from B. B. & C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near Tramway Company's Stables.—42 bales F. P. Cotton slightly damaged by fire, Kasur to Colaba, Invoice No. 72 R. R. 39067 of 11-3-12 out of 56 bales.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th May, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a deceased Parsee gentleman consisting of glass and crockeryware, sofas and chairs, carved furniture, reclining easychairs, almyrahs, writing tables, office chair, brass and iron bedsteads, ice box, etc, etc.

3 airmattresses and pillows.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred landau by Press, in good order.

1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 second hand English-built victoria with brake with a country-bred bay gelding and a set of harness.

1 dark bay waler horse, 15 hands quiet, goes well in harness and saddle.

1 new cabriolette fitted with hood, selby's asetas and coupe bicycle wheels, rubber tyres with a strong waler horse goes well in saddle and harness and a set of harness.

3 motor lamps.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the underwriters.—

NW.

HZ. 3 full pressed bales of Yeotmal cotton, 89 slightly damaged by fire in the Steamer "Banca."

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, situate at Worlee in Shambhoo Mahadew Pakhady Road.

On SATURDAY, the 8th June next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Ganpatrao Purshotum, the executor of the late Bai Narbadabai, the following properties :—

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundari Khoti and Batty land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Worlee in Shambhoo Mahadew Pakhady Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, near Bhogai, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3315 Sq. yds. or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward Nos. 1220, 1222, and Street No. 222 and 2248, bounded as follows—that is to say on the east by the property of Bhasker Juggonathjee, on the West the property of Narayen Govindji on the North partly by the property of a Parsi, partly by the property of Gunpat Dhanojee and by the property of Janardhan Balajee on the South partly by the property of Khoshal Sadashewji partly by the property of Harjeewandas Madhavdass and partly by the property of Bhasker Jaggonathjee.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundari Khoti and Batty land or ground, situate, lying and being at Worlee, in Shambhoo Mahadew Pakhady, near Bhagar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,253 sq. yds. or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Khooshal Jagonnathjee, on the West by the property of Seth Varjeewandass Madhovdass on the North by the property of Sir Mangaldass Nathobhoy and the South by the property of Khooshal Sadaswejee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Solicitors, at their office, at Oriental Buildings, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th May, 1912.

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AGENTS WANTED.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HENDERSON—April 24, at Colt ge by the Sea, Alverstoke, the wife of Lieut. Reginald G. H. Henderson, R. N., his Majesty's ship "Excellent," of a son.

WYNNE WILLSON—April 23, the wife of the Rev. A. B. Wynne Willson, Rector of S. Nicholas, Hereford, and Rural Dean, of a son.

BICKERSTETH—April 22, at the Rectory, Castle Bromwich, the wife of the Rev. E. M. Sickerstetn, of a daughter.

FORREST—April 28, at 70 Marine Parade, Sheerness, the wife of J. A. Forrest, R. N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EADON—WILKINSON—April 20, at the Parish Church, Easterton, Wilts, Gilbert Arthur Eadon, son of the late Major F. H. Eadon, of Snaith, Yorks, to Dorothy Constance Wilkinson, daughter of the late Percival Wilkinson and of Mrs. Samuel Saunders, Market Lavington, Wilts.

PETER—BOOTH—April 8, at Newara Eliya, Ceylon, Alfred Edwin, son of Reginad Arthur Peter, Looe, Cornwall, to Kathleen Frances, daughter of the Hon. L. W. Booth and Mrs Booth, Ceylon.

SPICER—HOULDER—April 23, at the Congregational Church, Winnipeg, Charles Henry Spicer, of Theodore, Sask., Canada, son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Spicer, of Cranbourne, St. Margarets, Ware, to Flora Isabel, daughter of the Rev. J. A. Houlder, of Hertford, late Missionary in Madagascar.

DEATHS.

BUSFEILD—April 22, at Cheriton House, Arlesford Hants, Louisa Emily, the wife of Lieut.-Col. William Busfeild.

CLARKE—April 26, at Davos Platz, Mathilde, the wife of Capt. Goland Clarke, D. S. O., late 18th (Queen Mary's Own) Hussars.

LUARD—April 24, suddenly, Charlotte, widow of the late Admiral Sir W. G. Luard, K. C. B., of Witham, Essex.

WILLIAMSON—April 23, Helen Bennet, wife of John Williamson, J. P., Claughton Grange, Birkenhead.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Karlekar's Circus, at "Maidania," 9-30 p. m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Business Maxim: "The principal part of everything is the beginning."—Roman Law Maxim.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12 35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (Via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (Via Nagpur)	7-15	18-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Deccan Express (3rd and Inter class)..	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Gujerat Mail	8 25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	19-52

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens (with admission fee) commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March.....Folies Bergere .....Lincke
Valse .....Ih Pink Lady .....Caryll
Selection ...Carmen .....Bizet
Idyl .....Softly Unwares.....Lincke
Selection....The Quaker Girl .....Monckton
Song .....The Rosary .....Nevin
Valse .....Miramar .....Spontini
Selection.....The Merry Widow .....Lehar
Two Step.....Bustlin Billy .....Kaps

MUSIC AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

March.....Lynwood.....Ord Hume
Overture.....Hungarian .....Keler Bela
Selection.....Peggy .....L Stuart
Valse .....The Dancing Girl.....Coote
Grand Fantasia...Songs and Dances of Northern Europe ...Kuhner
Serenade.....Love in Idleness.....Magoeth
Gallop.....Iris .....Faust

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C. I. E., V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day :—

Chinese March ...Kwang Hsu .....Lincke
Valse .....The Eternal .....Fall
Overture .....Duc D'Olonne .....Auber
Spanish Caprice...Moreima .....Espinosa
Gavotte (with Bells) ....Wedding Bells .....Rimmer
Selection .....Les Cloches des Corneville .....Planquette
Selection .....The Gondoliers .....Sullivan
Galop .....Infernal.....Keler Bela

BOMBAY CENTRAL FLMINE RELIEF FUND:—The amount subscribed to this fund now amounts to Rs. 2,46,381.

FOUND DEAD.—The dead body of a Hindu mendicant was found in No. 1 shed, Victoria Dock, yesterday morning. The medical inspection disclosed that the man died of phthisis. The body remains unclaimed.

SUGAR IMPORTS.—We understand that the trouble between sugar importers and consignees, and the Bombay Municipality regarding the payment of town dues has been settled satisfactorily. There are at present three ships in the harbour discharging sugar.

MUNICIPAL FIRE ENGINES.—Among other cargo recently discharged in the docks are a number of fire engines which were ordered some time ago by the Bombay Municipality, and it is satisfactory to note that our local fire brigade has been further so substantially strengthened.

THE SHIP "DAYLIGHT."—The fine sailing ship "Daylight," which arrived in Bombay about a month ago, loaded with case and bulk oil, and consigned to the Standard Oil Company of New York, has now completed discharging and yesterday morning entered Prince's Dock. She is now being prepared for loading and as stated previously in the "Bombay Gazette," will take a full cargo of manganese ore to Philadelphia.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT NOTICE.—The Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality has issued a notice, stating that nearly 90 per cent. of the cisterns placed in the tops of houses for the supply of water are provided with improperly fixed lids, with the result that a large number of such cisterns breed anopheles larvae, which convey malaria and recommends that all cisterns should be hermetically covered so as to render them mosquito proof. A copy of the notice is published in our advertisement column.

DEFECTIVE OVERHEAD CABLE.—While Bhica Pitamber, a coachman, aged about seventeen, was driving a victoria belonging to one Kalidas Raoji, along Kalbadevi Road on Thursday night, a live tramway wire broke and fell on him. The coachman was burnt in three places and was taken to the G. T. Hospital for treatment. The occupants of the victoria escaped unburnt. Immediately afterwards, a victoria belonging to Mr. A. J. Oomrigar happened to pass, and the horse trampled on the wire, which was lying on the road. The horse was rendered unconscious, and sustained serious injuries. The occupants of this victoria escaped injury.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Allegations against Indian Cotton Merchants.

MUCCADUM'S METHODS.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday resumed the hearing of the case in which Jevraj Anandji and Cooverji Madan are charged with cheating, and criminal breach of trust in respect of cotton valued at Rs. 1,16,000, the property of nine different persons.

On the case being called Tulsidas Khimji, muccadum of the Mercantile Bank, produced a number of advices from him to the Bank concering the bills of the accused.

In cross-examination the witness admitted working for other merchants dealing with the Mercantile Bank. He got advances to those merchants from sources other than the Bank. He was worth a lakh of rupees. He paid Rs. 28 for income-tax last year. He had open orders from other merchants dealing with the Bank. He always reported orally to the Bank about deliveries given. He had followed the usual practice in the case of the accused. After the failure of the accused's firm (now he would say he did not know if that firm did fail) he had delivered thirty-one bales belonging to the accused, on behalf of the Bank, to Haridas Gocouldas and Co. Those bales did not bear the marks of Madan Bhimji and Co. The twenty-two bales delivered to the Phoenix Mills about ten days ago, by the Bank, did not bear the accused's firm's mark. He owed about Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 to the accused's firm on account of speculative transactions in American "futures." Witness was and had been ready to pay that amount to the accused's firm. The accused's firm was of considerable standing and commanded very good credit in the market.

Explaining, in reply to questions put by the Magistrate, how the accused's pleader knew about his (the witness) examining the bales some time ago, the witness said the accused, or his pleader, might have gone to the bank or the bank's solicitor. Witness had examined the bales under the bank's instruction about ten days ago. The first accused and his pleader were then present.

Mr. E. A. L. Sim, assistant accountant of the Mercantile Bank, produced the accused's account with the bank. In making advances, the witness said, the bank did not examine the bales, but relied on the statements of their muccadam (the last witness) Tulsidas. The bank did not always necessarily leave a margin of twenty-five and a half per cent. It was at the bank's discretion whether or not to advance to the full value. On the 4th of March the balance due by the accused's firm was Rs. 3,18,431 against 2,917 bales of cotton including the 956 bales concerned in this case. Witness could not say what specific advance the Bank made on the 956 bales. If the 956 bales had not been brought into the bank's godown the bank would not have advanced Rs. 1,13,000 as they did on the 22nd and 23rd of February Counsel for the prosecution asked Mr. Sim to produce the letter of lien. On production it was found to bear the date December 1.

The witness, continuing, said he did not produce the figures to show the value of the goods. They only showed the advances made, by the Bank under the letter of lien. Sometimes, without receiving the delivery orders, the bank gave delivery of goods in spite of the fact that the margin would be considerably reduced. On the 23rd of February Madan Bhimji and Co. had drawn on their margin, which was not made good at all. Witness did not know if the bank's manager had, in a statement to the police, stated that he had asked Madan Bhimji and Co. to make good the margin. Witness did not know why the accused's firm had put Rs. 5,000 in the bank on the 23rd. The bank paid Rs. 80,000 to the accused's firm. The payment was made by two cheques, one of Rs. 45,000 and one of Rs. 35,000. The cheque for Rs. 35,000 was presented at midday and the other one at about 4 o'clock, but the witness could not be sure of the time. The first cheque was cashed because some more bales were brought in. He could not say when the bales were brought in. The cheque was cashed because additional cotton bales were brought in. Witness had received advices on the 23rd and if he had not received them he would not have allowed the cheques to be cashed. Sometimes the advices were received late and filed on the following day.

Mr. A. S. Smith, manager of the Mercantile Bank, who is proceeding Home this morning said Madan Bhimji and Co. were advanced money against cotton bales. They had drawn on the margin. They were not told by the witness to replenish the margin. During the week previous to February 23rd, witness had some conversation with the first accused. The latter had complained of the bank's rates and witness had promised to pass a further cheque in his favour for Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000 when cotton improved. Witness had not made a statement to the police that the accused were pressed by him to make good the margin. He could not say why Rs. 5,000 were paid into the bank by the accused's firm.

The hearing was adjourned.

BAILIEF AND SHIPOWNER.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Oliveira delivered judgment in the case in which Inspector Fuller charged Mr. Issaji Tajbhoy, shipowner and contractor with assaulting a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, who was realizing the decretal amount under a warrant.

His Worship, in delivering judgment, said he was satisfied on the evidence that some strong language passed between the complainant, Solomon, Monteiro and Abdulali in consequence of which Abdulali insisted on having the names of both the complainant and Monteiro. The complainant refused to give his name stating that his was on the receipt signed by him, while Monteiro wrote out his name. There was no independent evidence led on behalf of the complainant with regard to the assault.

Besides the complainant and Monteiro not a single witness was called to corroborate them, though the incident took place at 5-15 p. m. on a public road. The police sepoy who was on duty there did not see any assault nor did the complainant make any complaint to him. His Worship had seen the complainant's demeanour in the witness-box and the impression formed on his mind was that the complainant was of an excitable temperament and his Worship would not believe that if the assault did take place, the complainant would allow the accused to go into the docks without raising any kind of protest against such treatment and would quietly write out the receipt for the amount received.

Commenting on the evidence of Monteiro, a clerk in the employ of the "Times of India," his Worship said that his evidence was not quite satisfactory, Monteiro had said that he saw the blow given by the accused, but with regard to other matters he said that he did not quite see them as there was a crowd. Now, if there was a crowd, certainly some independent members could be called to depose to the assault.

With regard to the defence evidence, his Worship said that he did not attach much importance to the evidence of the two Borahs, who were with the accused, but his Worship saw no reason to disbelieve a respectable and disinterested witness like Mr. Cawasji Edalji Shroff.

Under the circumstances, his Worship held that the assault had not taken place and ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

A DRUNKEN CREW.

BEFORE Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, the Inspector of Harbour Lights, charged Seria Poona, tindal of a prow, with failing to exhibit the regulation light on the night of the 16th instant. When the Inspector found that the lights were not properly exhibited he boarded the prow and discovered the accused and his crew drunk. They were dancing and jumping and the lights were not in their proper places. The Magistrate remarked that it was a dangerous practice and fined the accused Rs. 30.

A FISHERMAN'S FRAUD.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadhur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged Ramji Nagoji, a member of the Koli Jamat, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 967. The complaint was that the accused was given Rs. 450 to deposit in the bank for the Koli community. Another man named Kadma Budhia was also given a similar amount for a similar purpose. After the death of the latter the whole amount was entrusted to the accused. The accused drew the money from the bank and made false entries in the bank book, where he showed the balance of Rs. 6,050 to his credit, though really the amount left by him in the bank was only Rs. 2-3-7. On receiving certain information Inspector Spiers inspected the record of the Bombay Bank and Administrator-General's office and the fraud was discovered.

The accused pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment, also to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 with the option of six months' further imprisonment, Rs 967 was ordered to be paid to the Koli Jamat from the amount of the fine if it was paid.

MATHERAN HOTEL TROUBLE.

Manager & Assistant Charged with Fraud.

Two Parsis named P. H. Taskar and Bhugvagar, manager and acting manager, respectively, of the Gymkhana Hotel at Matheran, are charged with having committed misappropriation of about Rs. 68 and Rs. 2-8. They were placed before Major Murison, first-class Magistrate, on Monday last.

Mr. K. R. Chichgar, one of the proprietors of the hotel, alleged that the first accused had been manager of the hotel since October last. He had made out four bills and presented them to visitors and had received payment in full, but had entered a lesser sum in counterfoils of the bills, and also in the day-book. The balance, he further alleged, had been misappropriated by the first accused. The latter had gone to Bombay as his father was dangerously ill and had placed Bhugvagar to act as manager. The first accused had written a letter from Bombay to Bhugvagar, the witness alleged, saying that Bhugvagar should do as he himself was doing.

The Magistrate took the evidence of three European ladies and one gentleman, visitors in the Hotel. All the witnesses said they had paid the full sums as shown in the Bills.

The case was then adjourned, bail being refused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 17.

Both the accused were again placed, to-day, before the Magistrate. Kasim Metha's (one of the proprietors of the hotel) evidence was recorded. Messrs. Chichgar and Kasim were cross-examined by the first accused's pleader, and both the accused said they had nothing to say, but would make their statements in the Sessions Court.

The Magistrate framed a charge under Section 408 and 477 of the Indian Penal Code, and committed both for trial to the Sessions at Thana.

An application for bail was refused.

HEAVY CARGO IN BOMBAY.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Chupra" arrived recently from the Continent and discharged yesterday in the Prince's Dock a large Cable Tank consigned to the Military Department. The tank weighs about ten tons and presented some difficulty in its discharge. It was found necessary to pass it from the ship to the wharf by hand, the work being done under the supervision of Mr. H. W Ikins, the European Stevedore of Messrs Cursetji and Coy. Apropos of the question recently raised regarding the capacity of lascars, one thing is fairly certain, and that is that the Indian dock-workers, when properly supervised, are able to do good work.

This tank was loaded in the London Docks by the Cable authorities themselves and probably they had expert men to handle it.

PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

THE Bombay Persian Steam Navigation Coy.' steamer "Mohamadi" left this port on the 15th instant, with a batch of 217 pilgrims bound to the Hedjaz. These are supposed to be mendicants and to belong to the poorer classes of Mahomedans in Bengal and Eastern Bengal, but they carried with them enormous quantities of luggage and did not give the impression that they were poor in the real sense of the word.

At the same time the better class of pilgrims usually do not embark when the monsoon is so close at hand and those who travel about this time are generally believed able to book their passages at reduced rates.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 17.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—4,000 cwts wheat, 17,020 cwts cottonseed, 9,000 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 3,966 cwts castorseed, G Bhimjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Lindsay s—293 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Manipur s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 6,001 cwts linseed, W Blythe and Co.

Fitzclarence s—230 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Argenfels s—705 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

Sehanfels s—1,005 cwts linseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 600 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co; 100 cwts myrabollams, L Prigjee; 164 cwts gum, S Maolal and Co; 275 bales cotton, 1,971 cwts barley, Volkart Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Argenfels s—3,000 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co.

Schanfels s—985 cwts barley, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—1,000 tons manganese ore, The Central Mining Co. Ld., 1,500 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, 18,285 cwts barley, L Dreyfus and Co; 220 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

Kt. of the Thistle s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Candidate s—330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 50 bales cottonwaste T Damjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co., 705 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cleopatra s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Queen Alexandra s—200 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Chupra s—1'000 bags wheatflour, J Mackintosh and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Havildar s—3,177 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co; 2,000 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 200 bales cotton, G G Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Havildar s—100 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Arcadia s—73 cwts gum, S D Karanjia and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Havildar s—1,950 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 18th May.

320. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—

Monday, 20th instant.—"A" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a. m.
Tuesday, 21st instant.—"J" Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a. m.

321. Rifle Club—Match No. 1, Distance 200, 500 and 600 yards and Match No. II, "Field Practice," will be fired at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 19th instant by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a.m. All members are expected to attend in view of a Corps team being selected for other competitions.

322. The Corps Teams will compete in the "Daily Mail" Empire Day Challenge Cup and the "Sloning" Challenge Shield competition on Friday next, the 24th instant. All marksmen may take part. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-20 a.m.

C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

To-morrow's Services.

Sunday after Ascension.—19th May.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. W. A. Cantwell; Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Merbecae. Hymns—150, 304, 316, 220. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Chants. Hymns 147, 301, 172. Collections for the Society of S. John the Evangelist. Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. On Wednesdays, at 6-30 p.m. Choral Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: Rev. W. J. M. Sennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J.B. Glass.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m., Matins (sung); 5-15 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy: Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a.m., Parade Service; 5-30 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—Daily 7-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist Wednesday 8 a. m. (Sung); Daily 8-30 a. m., Matins; Daily 5 p.m. Evensong; Thursday 6 p. m. Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena. Lantern Service 8 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev. Canon Heywood; Rev. J. H. Robinson; Rev. T. W. Sharp—8 a.m. Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m., Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura, Foras Road:—Priest in charge, the Rev. Arthur French, M.A., Superintending missionary S. P. G.; Assistant Priest, (Tamil Congregations), the Rev. Jas. Martin; Churchwardens: Hindustani, Vacant; Tamil, Mr. A. G. Joseph.—Sunday—7-45 a. m., Morning Prayer (Urdu); 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Morning Prayer or Holy Communion, (Tamil); 3-30 p. m., Sunday School; 4-30 p.m., Evening Service (Urdu). Daily Services (Urdu), 7-30 a.m., and 5 p.m.; The Holy Eucharist is celebrated on Saint's Days and Holy Days at 7-30 a.m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill.—Services at this Church have been discontinued for the present.

S. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Clergy Rev P. Eykyn.—8 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a.m. Matins; 5-15 p. m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. Arther French.

S. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Docks. Chaplain Rev. A. F. Loney, B. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service and Holy Communion; 7 p. m., Evensong and Sermon. Week day Service.—Daily 7-45 pm

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Vacant—8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. Jivan Loudne, 6-30 a.m. (English); 7-30 a.m. (Marathi); 9 a.m. (Gujrathi) 4 p.m (Canarese); 6-30 p.m (Marathi).

Church of the Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—Priest in charge, Rev. J Martin.—Services: Sundays, 6 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days.—Wednesdays and Fridays evenings, Good Shepherd School.—Mr. Dixon.

American Mission Church (Congregational). New Nagpada Road, Byculla—4-30 p.m., Marathi Services (Rev. J. Maicla); 6 p.m., English Service (Rev. W. Hazen).

St. Peter's Mazagon.—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe and Tovey.—7-30 a. m. Matins; 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Poor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte. 7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m.; 7 a.m.; 8 a.m.; 9 a.m.; 6-30 p.m.

Garrison Church.—St. Joseph's.—Colaba—Chaplain, Rev. D. Lt. Lloyd-Thomas, M. A. Oxon:—Sunday, 8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service of Benediction. Week-days, Mass at 7 a.m

S. Ann's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers Vicar: Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m.; 7-30 a.m.; 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon. Vicar: Rev. M. X Gomes.—7 and 9 a. m. and 5 30 p. m. Sunday Services.—Week days 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: L. C. Pera. House of Mass, 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m. Benediction, 6 p.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass, 6 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar: Rev Thomas Henrigues. 6-45 and 8 a.m., Low Masses. Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Borrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill. Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Chapel—Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur—Chaplain Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes, 7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m. with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Church of Scotland (St. Andrew's Church), Apollo Street. Port.—Chaplain: Rev. J. Cameron. 9-30 a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Psalm 119. Hymns: 142, 129, 307.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Minister: Rev. A. S. Crichton. 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 11 a. m. Service at Parel; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. S. Crichton. Subject—"A Letter on Religious Questions of the Day." Psalm, 119. Hymns, 93, 297, 371.

Amroli Presbyterian Church (in connection with the U. F. C. of Scotland,) Girgaum Back Road, near the Girgaum Post Office.—Minister: The Rev. M. B. Nikambe.—Morning Service (English) 8-30 a.m. Preacher Rev. Dr. Machichan, D.D., L.L. P.; Evening Service (Marathi); 4-30 p.m. Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. C. B. Hill 8 15 p.m., Sunday School; 9 30 a.m., Morning Service at 7 30 a. m. Evening Service, 8-30 p. m. Men's Social Hour.

Wesleyan Church

THE "TITANIC" ENQUIRY.

FULL SPEED FOR THE ICE AFTER WARNING.

Evidence of Survivor's of the Ship's Crew.

The second day of the inquiry into the loss of the "Titanic" opened at the London Scottish Dril Hall on May 3rd. A large sounding board had been placed over the assessors' platform, and improved the accoustic properties of the building.

It was expected that the statement by the Attorney-General, Sir Rufus Isaacs, would occupy nearly all day, but it was excellently compressed. The first witness examined was the look-out man, who has become specially familiar by the pathetic incident at the arrival of the survivors, when a voice called "Is Archie Jewell, of Bude, there?" and the answer, "He is not here" caused the anxious inquirer to turn away with a heavy sob.

At the outset of the sitting Lord Mersey reconsidered his decision in regard to parties represented in two cases, consenting to the appearance of Mr. T. Lewis for the Seafarers' Union and Mr. L. S. Holmes for the Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

After Thursday's sitting the Seafarers' Union addressed to the President a letter strongly protesting against their representative's exclusion, and pointing out that 228 of their members were on board the Titanic, of whom seventy-seven were among the survivors.

"Is the Union closely connected with Southampton?" asked the President.

Mr. Lewis said it was. It had its headquarters there, and 4,000 of its members belonged to Southampton.

"Well, I personally never heard of this union," went on Lord Mersey, who, however, added that in the circumstances he thought it would be more satisfactory if it were represented.

Sir Rufus Isaacs opened by giving particulars of the life-saving apparatus on board. There were fourteen lifeboats, two other boats and 3,560 lifebelts and forty-eight life-buoys. The vessel had water-tight compartments, and so long as not more than two of these were flooded the liner would float.

"It was a quiet and successful voyage up to the time of the casualty," said Sir Rufus. "The weather was very fine all the way, and the wind W. and S. W." The temperature was rather could on April 14, which was the date of the tragedy. That night was clear, but there was no moon.

SPEED OF 21 KNOTS.

The vessel was proceeding at twenty-one knots, and, so far as I am able to gather from the evidence, that speed was never reduced. She continued at that speed during April 14, and right up to the time of the collision with the icebergs, notwithstanding warnings that there were icebergs in the neighbourhood.

"I am able to bring before the Court evidence that two vessels, the Caronia and the Baltic, by means of wireless telegraphy informed the Titanic, that icebergs, growlers (ice that is level with the water), and field-ice were reported in the track."

The spot where the vessel struck was near latitude 41deg. 46 North, and longitude 50deg. 14 West. Sir Rufus handed up to the Commissioners a route chart of the Atlantic marked with a cross to indicate the spot and pointed out that there were more southerly tracks for vessels between January 15 and August 14.

"It is in our view important that notice was given and received by the Titanic during April 14, that there were icebergs in these latitudes. The Caronia's notice was given in the morning at nine o'clock and was acknowledged the same morning at 9'44 by the Titanic. The Baltic reported ice in 49deg. 9min. West and 50deg. 20min. (West on the outward southern track, and this was acknowledged by the Titanic at one o'clock New York time, or roughly three o'clock by the Titanic's time.

Lord Mersey intervened here with one of his deliberate questions.

Where was the Titanic when she received the Caronia's message, and where was she when she received the Baltic's message? That will give us an idea of the speed at which she was travelling. I want that.

Sir Rufus Isaacs said he only had the positions approximately.

"Am I right in saying that she ran into the locality of the ice after she had been warned?" asked Lord Mersey. Counsel replied in the affirmative. "Was there any disagreement as to the spot where she struck?" was the chairman's next question. "There can be no disagreement about that," the Attorney-General replied, "for the wireless messages, though I mention it out of its proper order, gives the latitude as 41,46 N., and the longitudeas 50deg. 14 West.

"A little before the vessel struck—I cannot at present get more indication than that—the man on the look-out sounded 'three bells.' The signal, we understand, means 'Something ahead'. The crow's nest is connected by telephone with the bridge, and at the time the man on the bridge was the first officer. Mr. Murdock. Capt. Smith who had charge of the Titanic, was at the moment the vessel struck in his berth."

The Attorney-General parenthetically referred to Captain Smith as a very experienced officer, and mentioned that he had been in charge of the Olympic, and had been exonerated from any blame in connection with the Olympic Hawke collision.

"Is the man who gave 'three bells' alive?" asked Lord Mersey.

"I am not sure that he is," the Attorney-General answered, "but we have somebody who came on board the Lapland who heard the signal."

MARVELS OF WIRELESS.

Sir R. Isaacs, continuing, said one thing must emerge from this inquiry. If it had not been for the marvels of the science of wireless telegraphy he doubted very much if anyone would have been picked up, or at least whether as many would have been saved as were. There were eventually saved 704 of the 2,206 passengers and crew on board, leaving 1,502 who succumbed—percentage saved 32.

The striking figures which no doubt would engage the Courts attention, the Attorney-General remarked, were that 63 per cent. of the first-class passengers were saved 42 per cent. of the second class, but only 25 per cent. of the third class, and 23 per cent of the crew. If they assumed that the five women first-class passengers who were not saved refused to leave their husbands, the consequence is, one must take it that all the women on the first class either were saved or had an opportunity of being saved and refused to avail themselves of it. One fact which stood out in the figures was that of the very large number of men carried as passengers only 128 were saved—the lowest per cent. of any class.

The President: Have you obtained any figures as to the proportion of lifeboats carried on the German, French or other liners?

Sir Rufus Isaacs: We are inquiring into that matter, and shall produce evidence.

The President: Then it does not matter according to the rules what tonnage over 10,000 a vessel is, sixteen boats is still the minimum.

Sir Rufus Isaacs: Yes.

This concluded Sir Rufus Isaacs' opening statement, which lasted two hours.

The first witness was Archie Jewell, who was in the crow's nest of the Titanic between eight and ten p.m. on the night of the disaster. He was examined by the Solicitor-General.

He said that during the time he was on the look-out he saw no ice. If he had seen any he would have rung the bell and telephoned to the bridge. When the ship struck he was in his bunk. He was awakened by the crash of the collision and ran on deck. When the boat were lovered, he went to his alloted place at No. 7 boat.

The President: Is it the practice to have boat drill on these liners?—Yes.

The Solicitor-General: Was there excitement?—No, sir; none at all. The look-out man Hogg was in charge of boat No. 7, which "might have held a few more." It was the first boat lowered on their side of the ship, and all the boats were down before No. 7 pulled away. From the time they pulled away, until the ship sank would be about an hour and a half.

At first, said Jewell, he remained within hailing distance of the people on board the ship—about twenty or thirty yards. He pulled away when he saw other boats doing so.

Did you see what happened before the ship went down?—I saw the stern straight up in the air.

Were the lights still burning?—As the stern went up in the air all the lights went out.

Jewell said he heard more than one explosion; there were two or three. Some of the passengers out of Pittman's boat (which was along side) were taken into No. 7, because there was more room.

In reply to Mr. Scanlon, M. P., for the Seamen's Union, Jewell said he had had glasses for the look-out on the Oceanic, but not on the Titanic. There was a box for glassess, on the Titanic, but nothing in it.

The President: How many liners have you been on?—The Oceanic and the Titanic.

Your knowledge is confined to those?—Yes.

How many voyages have you made?—Seven or eight.

Mr. Scanlon: At Southampton, or anywhere else, were stewards and firemen trained to lower the boats?—No.

Continuing, the witness said five or six men were needed to manage a lifeboat if the sea was rough. They were in the lifeboat seven or eight hours, but had nothing to eat or drink during that time. He did not see any biscuits on board, but there was a supply of fresh water.

The second witness was Joseph Scarrott, who said he was on able seaman on the Titanic. His watch was from eight till twelve on the night of the disaster. He heard the three bell signal and shortly afterwards felt the ship strike something. "I rushed down and told my mate, who was in the bathroom. The vibration was enough to wake everybody up. The order was given, 'All hands on deck uncover and turn out the boats.'"

He saw a quantity of ice on the starboard side at about a ship's length. It seemed as though the ship had struck an iceberg and swung off it.

"LIKE GIBRALTAR."

Mr. Aspinall: What was the iceberg like?—Well, it struck me it resembled the Rock of Gibraltar, only smaller. It had the highest point a little to the right, as I saw it.

Having got your boat—No. 14—what was done?—Directly I got the boat I jumped in, got the plug in and released the boat, and started taking the women and children. We got about twenty women in and then some men tried to rush the boat. They had misunderstood the order.

"I said, 'Women only!' and had to use my persuasion with the boat's tiller. One man jumped in twice, and I threw him out. So far as I could count, there were fifty-four women and four children, among them being a young baby in arms. There were two firemen and four stewards, and Mr. Lowe, the fifth officer.

"When Mr. Lowe got in, I told him about the attempt to rush the boats, and he pulled out his revolver and fired between the boat and the ship two shots, and issued a warning to the men about there, telling them that if there was any attempt at rushing he would shoot."

After they got clear, witness saw the bridge of the ship sink to the level of the water, and the stern go up in the air, so that he could see the keel. He heard the sound of her breaking up, and she seemed to go down with a rush.

Witness described how the boats were tied together, in order that they might stand a better chance of being seen, by the liner, and how, after some of the boats had been transferred, he put back in one of the boats to try to effect rescues.

"We were in amongst hundreds, I should say, of dead bodies," went on the witness. "The wreckage and the bodies seemed to be hanging in one cluster. We got one man—a passenger—into the boat, but he died shortly after. We fished our way among the wreckage and we saw one man—I have since found out he was a storekeeper—on a piece of wreckage that looked like a staircase. He was kneeling there and seemed to be praying and calling for help. We were an far from his as that wall over there—(pointing to the opposite side of the court)—between fifty and sixty feet away.

It took us half an hour to get through the bodies to that man, because they were so thick, and we had to push them out of the way. We put out an oar and reached him and we got him into the boat. We got four men into the boat altogether, and three survived."

Mr. Scanlon: When you started there were, I think, only two capable seamen in the boat!—Only one.

Who was that?—Myself. (Laughter.)

The witness said that there were not enough men in the boat had it had to encounter a rough sea.

The inquiry was adjourned and the president announced that the Commissioners would inspect the Olympic at Southampton on the following Monday.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE much-discussed pannier makes but a tentative appearance at the Garrick, but in one instance, at any rate, it achieves a notable success—in an evening dress worn by Miss Waterlow writes a woman correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian." The bodice of this is a corselet cut very low and coming down to a point at the high waist line. Beneath the corselet is a tiny chemisette of folded black ninon over pink satin, and this satin is extended in a long panel down the front of the skirt and embroidered with natural coloured wistaria. The corselet is edged all round with cerise cord, and there are small, close sleves of flesh-coloured chiffon. The skirt is of soft grey satin untrimmed, except for the pink panel, and over it are long panniers of thinnest chiffon gathered into a flat band of gray ninon, and completely crossing over both in front and behind so as to veil the greater part of the panel. Round the neck is a chain of big flat rubies caught at the waist with a ruby clasp and falling long end in front. A strikingly beautiful dress worn by Miss Lydia Bilbrooke, is of flame-coloured satin mousseline, veiled in smoke-grey crepe ninon. The veiling is draped like a fichu over the shoulders so as to leave a V-shape of the satin uncovered, and the low neck is finished with a "Bubles" frill of fine champagne crepe. The long rucked sleeves are of transparent ninon. A band of green and gold embroidery crosses the bust under the ninon the colouring of which is respeated in an enormous single dahlia made of green taffeta linon, with a centre of black velvet and gold, which is worn at the waist. The ninon skirt opens to show a panel of flame colour in front, and is embroidered on the lower part of either side with a narrow oblong of Persian embroidery in Chinese blue, emerald green, yellow, black and flame; while the costume is completed by flame suede shoes with gold buckles.

Sarah Flower Adams's beautiful hymn "Nearer my God, to Three," which the band of the "Titanic played at she was sinking, has an interesting history It is said to have been a favourite hymn of the late King Edward. It was also the favourite hymn of President Garfield, as everyone remembers in the United States, for it was sung as the remains of the murdered statesman were being carried to Washington. The author of the hymn was a member of the Unitarian congregation which met at South Place Chapel, Finsbury, during the ministry of William Johnson Fox, the anti-Corn Law orator and one time Parliamentary representative of Oldham. The late Dr. Moncure D. Conway—Fox's successor as minister,—in his "Centenary of South Place Society," tells how the hymn, set to music by her sister, Eliza Flower, was first heard in 1840, and was arranged to be sung by the choir with responses by the congregation. "Now the heart of the world is responding!" says Dr. Conway, a comment very opposite at the present time. The hymn was sung at South Place nearly a generation before it was caught up by the outside world. In 1827, when a girl of twenty-two, Sarah Flower, in a letter to her pastor, Mr. Fox (which Dr. Conway quotes), sadly confesses that she has lost the firm belief she formerly had in the genuineness of the Scriptures—"that only invulnerable hold against the assaults of this waning world." She continues: "No; not the only one. I do believe in the existence of an All-wise and Omnipotent Being,—and that, involving as it does the conviction that everything is working together for good, brings with it a comfort I would not resign for worlds. Still, I would fain go to my Bible as I used to—but I cannot. . . . It was in answering Robert Browning that my mind refused to bring forward argument, turned recreant and sided with the enemy."

Whisk the whites

of the eggs to a stiff froth, then add the yolks one at a time, when making swiss roll with

"Paisley Flour"

(Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

You will be surprised at the many delightful dainties which you can make if you carefully follow the recipes in every tin.

Use one part "Paisley Flour" to eight of ordinary flour.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The Hughli-Kutwa extension of the East Indian Railway was formally opened on May 15th.

The death of Mr. Alexander A. Walker, chief engineer, B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Lunka" occurred a few days ago while the vessel was on her way from Port Swettenham to Singapore.

According to a correspondent Hissar nowadays i in the clutches of a severe epidemic of plague. Th city looks like a city of the dead, he says, and it i not unusual to come across dead bodies on the roads

The Calcutta Port Commissioners have accepted the tender of Messrs. Martin and Co. for the supply of 350 tons of "Harrison" asphalt at Rs. 58 per ton, or a total cost of Rr. 20,300.

All the competing teams of the Open Berseford Polo Tournament, having agreed to change the conditions of the tournament, it has been decided to turn it into a handicap meeting, and a Committee will shortly sit to arrange the handicapping.

Mrs. Pennell, wife of the late medical missionary, who recently met with so tragic a death on the North-West Frontier, is spending the present season in Simla where, in conjunction with Miss Vaughan, the well-known Simla lady doctor, she has opened a dispensary in the Bazar.

A Jalpaiguri correspondent telegraphed on Monday:—Kumar Proshanna Deb Raikut Bahadur, Jalpaiguri, shot a royal Bengalsiger measuri ng nine feet ten inches on Saturday afternoon. The beast caused a great panic in the locality by killing several men and cattle.

The Railway authorities and the police have failed to trace the trunk, containing valuables worth nearly Rs. 10,000 left behind in the up Tarkeswar passenger train at Serampore by Babu Kedar Nath Das, L.Co. E., a retired engineer of Chatra, says a Serampore correspondent.

A large scale survey of Delhi in connection with the planning of the new Capital of India is now in progress and Lieutenant Chase of the Survey Department has been transferred from the Head-Quarters at Calcutta to Delhi to carry out the special survey work required.

A marriage has been arranged and will take place early in July between Mr. H. D. M. Stevenson of the Leicestershire Regiment, son of Mr. E. S. B. Stevenson, C.I.E., late of the Madras Police, and Miss Muriel, Heaton, elder daughter of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, I.C.S., of Bombay.

At the Calcutta Sessions last week an old offender finding he had got less than he thought he was going to get, was profuse in his salaam, to the Chief Justice and told him he hoped he would live long and be the Viceroy before he had finished his career.

With a view to popularise the Kindergarten method of teaching, the Government of Mysore has sanctioned the training of teachers of the Elementary standards of all schools in the Province. Accordingly 60 teachers from different A.-V. Schools are now undergoing training in the Government High School.

It is understood that the scheme mooted some time ago for the settlement of a Mahsud colony on the Pahanpur Canal lands in the North-West Frontier Province has been finally abandoned. The lands available for cultivation and settlement it will now be allotted to applicants who are British subjects.

The Governor of Bengal's body-guard will be stationed at Alipore, where new stables and ample accommodation will be provided. The cavalry which now occupies the future body-guard lines at Alipore will move to the lines formerly occupied by the Governor-General's body-guard at Ballygunge The first Bengal body-guard is now being recruited. from amongst the native cavalry regiments.

The revenue of Prye River Dock, Penang, for the half-year has been satisfactory, resulting in a profit of 36,571.75 dols. as against a profit for the previous half-year of 28,870.32 dols. The tonnage handled during the half year at the Government Wharves, Penang shows an increase of 34,518 tons on the previous half-year, and the net revenue shows an increase of 188.14 dols..

The dredger "Sandpiper," belonging to the Calcutta Port Commissioners, had an unenviable experience during last week. First one, then another of crew were down with sickness until no less than seventeen were 'hors de combat.' The symptons were first diagnosed as small pox but when in hospital the men were found to be suffering from some form of malaria.

The owners of motors score heavily when, it comes to a short ten days' leave in Kashmir wrote the Kashmir correspondent of the "Pioneer" recently; Captain and Mrs, Mecredy and Major Creagh have been in and out in their cars, and one wonders what the Englishwomen, grilling in the plains or crawling by slow stages to Murree sixty years ago, would have thought of this rapid means of travelling.

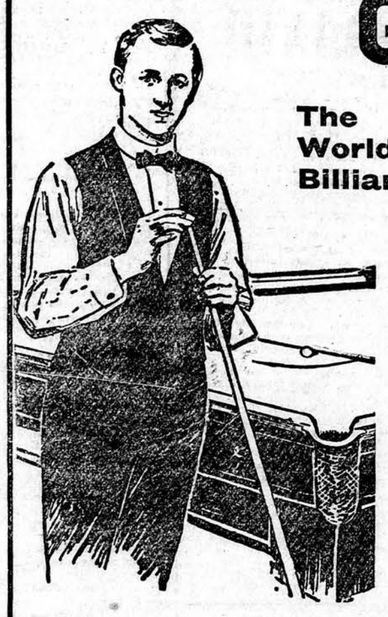
The railway police of Howrah are enquiring into the reported loss on the 5th instant of two insured parcels from the office of the Howrah Railway Mail Service. The parcels were enclosed in a parcel basket closed by the Bombay General Post Office, their destination being Howrah. On the basket being opened by the sorter of the Howrah Railway Mail Service two parcels were missed. This is the fourth time parcels have been reported to be missing by the Howrah Railway Mail Service.

A steel screw tank steamer, named the "Shwedagon" built to the order of Messrs. Steel Brothers and Co., Limited of London, on behalf of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, Limited, of Rangoon, was recently launched on the Tyne. The dimensions of the vessel are: length over all 312 ft.; length between perpondiculars 300 ft.; breadth extreme 44 ft, and depth moulded 31 ft. The dead weight is 4,600 on a mean draught of 22 ft. 6 in. The vessel has been built on the Isherwood system of longitudinal framing to Lloyd's special survey for their highest class. A special feature of the vessel is that the whole of the side between decks tanks and the midship tanks are arranged for the carriage of case or bulk oil as may be desired.

The Colombo fortifications have been considerably improved by the strengthening of Galle Face Battery and the construction of a new battery at Rookhouse, Mutwal. The two 9·2 inch guns dismantled from Trincomalee, have been mounted on Galle Face by the R. E. and R. A. under the supervision of their respective Officers Commanding. The work took some time to be completed and after the guns were placed in position considerable time had to lapse before they could be rested as the concrete foundation and side protections had to be thoroughly dry. Both guns were carefully tested on three occasions by the military authorities, and were found to be very satisfactory. Their long range will fully justify their occupying such a conspicuous position in Colombo. There has also been a gun of similar dimensions fixed up at the Rookhouse Battery. This gun was got out direct from Home. The defences in the Port where there are now the Flagstaff and Battenberg Batteries are also being strengthened by the addition of another 6-inch gun.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

GEORGE GRAY Says: The World's Record Billiard Player O-T IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL DRINK.



Specially approved and recommended as a pure product by the BRITISH ANALYTICAL CONTROL.

A body formed to protect the food supplies of the public of the United Kingdom.

GOLD MEDAL & DIPLOMA. Paris Exhibition Internationale, 1909.

GEORGE GRAY'S PLAY.

This young Australian boy in play is a veritable Napoleon—iron-nerved, calm and collected. After his biz breaks, when the tension of the audience bursts into wild excitement, and everybody wants to pat his back, or shake his hand, he is the coolest and least concerned person in the room. After getting the balls into position, he scores with ease and precision, without having to move more than 18 inches from the spot where he stands, and very rarely making use of a rest.

This ease in play was bemoaned by one of his opponents, who said that in making his own comparatively small breaks he had to use the long rest and the short rest, and to walk about five miles around the room, backwards and forwards, from one side of the table to the other!

As may be imagined, to possess such nerves young Gray is temperate in the matter of drink, and on this subject he thus expresses himself:—

"In order to keep in my best form, I have to be very particular in matters of food and drink, so that my nerves and general health shall always be at their best.

"At all times I drink 'O.T.' because I have found it to be the only satisfactory non-alcoholic drink, being best for my health, and this means everything to me.

"During a match I find 'O.T.' the very best beverage, because it is so warming, stimulating, and wonderfully refreshing; and being without alcoho it does not affect the eye, hand, or nerves.

"I make a point of having 'O.T.' wherever I go in all my travels and matches, because experience has proved its value to me."

George Gray's Biggest Breaks.

1,200 (894 and 269 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 5 and 6. 1911.
1,318 (1,314 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 6 and 7. 1911.
1,340 (330 off the red), v. J. Duncan, Cardiff, Jan. 28, 1911.
1,402 (*1,335 off the red), v. E. Diggle, at Manchester, Feb. 7. 1911.
†1,576, v. G. Nelson, at Southampton, March 1 and 2, 1911.
‡2,196 (unfinished), v. Harverson, at Holborn-hall, March 11, 1911.

*Red ball record (445 consecutive shots).
†Break record.
‡1,620 off the red ball, 540 consecutive shots; red ball record.

O.T. is derived from Fruits and Herbs recognised for their nutritive and beneficial properties, and having essentials favourable for the blending of a delicious, healthful drink. Agreeable to the palate, and distinguished for its favourable effects on the constitution, O.T. is an every-day beverage that can be taken at all times with happy results. It is always a safe and desirable form of refreshment for use at Home, at the Club, at the Bar.

SOLE MAKERS of O.T.—O.T. LIMITED, LONDON and AUSTRALIA

CONSIDER THE BENEFITS YOU OBTAIN FROM O.T.

O.T. is quite unlike any other beverage—it stands alone. It has a delightful flavour of its own, and has as well that satisfying "bite" which is one of the most attractive qualities of Spirits.

Compared with other non-alcoholic drinks O.T. is well endowed with qualities which they lack—Character, Distinction, and Beneficial effects.

Although hot to the taste, O.T. is a real THIRST QUENCHER, and what is more, it is a specially SAFE DRINK in the Tropics. It derives special virtues from certain ingredients which are of recognised service in stomach troubles, and which are endowed with invaluable properties for resisting fevers, dysentery, and other imflammatory complaints.

Added to water (hot or cold), Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water, O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A dash of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath.

O.T. has excellent properties as a stomachic, and is of the greatest service in helping digestion and assimulation, and enabling you to obtain the greatest benefit from the food you eat. As a liqueur after meals O.T. has more value as a digestive than many so-called liqueurs, and not containing alcohol, its use is specially recommended to ladies.

O.T. meets the requirements of those adverse to taking Spirits, and of those often called on to take a "Social Glass" who wish to avoid the effects of too much Alcoholics or too much gassy drink.

O.T. is the SAFEST DRINK for the Tropics.
Buy a Bottle and Try It!

"O. T." IS SOLD BY:—
The Army & Navy Stores, Pyrkes Provision Stores, Messrs. Phillips & Co., (Bombay and Poona) Treacher & Co., (Bombay & Poona) D. C. Oomrigar, D. D. Baria, J. F. Kathoke, P. C. Shroff & Sons, West End Bar, King John & Co., M. P. Baria (Pydownie), S. C. Oomrigar, Maneckji & Co., (Church Gate St.,) Pestonji Maneckji (Forbes St.,) Denison & Co., Hummum Street, Fort, Souza and Fernandez, Empire Stores, Dinshaw Namdar & Co., Madon Sons & Co., M. T. Madon & Co., Minocher Kooka & Sons, Tarachand & Co., (Grant Road) Colabawalla & Son and ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

Order a Bottle To-Day!

The Bombay Gazette
PROPRIETARY PUBLICATIONS.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
A Description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

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Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols).

LAYS OF THE LAW.
Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
A Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs 6.

WILL FORMS of different Kinds.

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

The King and Queen, with Princess Mary and Prince Albert, attended a "matinee" in aid of the League of Mercy at the London Opera House on Monday. The King left London on Tuesday to attend the races at Newmarket.

The Empress Marie of Russia is at Sandringham on a visit to Queen Alexandra.

Mr. Hardy is to receive the Gold Medal of the Royal Society of Literature on his birthday on June 2.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at a meeting of the Sociological Society on Tuesday, discussed the effects of Syndicalism on industrial efficiency.

The Departmental Committee appointed to consider general policy in respect of the problem of tuberculosis in the United Kingdom have issued an interim report. Among other recommendations the Committee suggest the establishment of from 225 to 300 tuberculosis dispensaries.

The conspiracy trials have been postponed for a fortnight to give Mrs. Pankhurst time to prepare her defence.

CHILE.

A Ministerial crisis has been caused by an alliance of the Liberals with the Balmacedists, which has the approval of the Conservatives, obliging the Monttinos and Radicals to withdraw from the Cabinet.

CRETE.

The Cretan Deputies, who left for Athens on Sunday, after an enthusiastic official farewell, were intercepted by the British cruiser Minerva and conveyed to Suda Bay where they are being kept on board their steamer under the guard of the international warships. An armed demonstration is being organized in Crete as a protest. In Athens the news has been received with equanimity.

FRANCE.

The Consultative Committee on Posts and Telegraphs has inquired into the causes of the delay in the distribution of the mail from London to Paris, concerning which objections have been made. The Committee has proposed certain alterations according to which the mail will arrive in Paris 40 minutes earlier than it does now.

A battery of artillery was practising gun fire on Thursday of last week on the Fontainebleau range, when a shell which had fallen at the extreme end of the range exploded and set fire to the trees. Fanned by a strong wind the flames spread rapidly among the fire trees in spite of the exertions of the dragoons and artillerymen, who endeavoured to extinguish the blaze. The smoke and intense heat impeded all their efforts, while from time to time explosions of shell which had buried themselves in the ground increased their difficulties.

In the Supplementary Estimates for the State Railways for 1913, which have just been submitted to the Social Budget Committee, the Minister of Public Works has given corrected figures for the Western State Railway for 1912 and provisional details for 1913. The deficit for 1912 is estimated at £3,376,596 and that for 1913 at £3,595,240.

GERMANY.

A strike broke out on Tuesday in the Vulkan yards at Hamburg. About 4,500 men left work. The main cause of the strike is the dismissal of a foreman who had contravened some regulation concerning the collection of trade union subscriptions.

General von Heeringen, the War Minister, in the course of a statement on duelling in the Army on Tuesday, said the refusal to fight a duel was so sharply opposed to the views which prevailed in the Army that officers who in a given case refused to fight a duel placed themselves in an impossible antagonism to the deepest convictions of their comrades. He regarded duelling as an evil, and as was his duty, would continue to do his best to restrict it. But it was impossible to stop it forcibly.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies reassembled on Tuesday in rather scanty numbers after its Easter recess. The question of railway finance, which stands first on the order, seems to have lost most of its interest for the Opposition, and the debate on the Commission's report, which threatened at one time to be lively, is now likely to be of a most perfunctory kind. Even in the case of the Electrical Reform Bill interest seems to be waning, and there is every chance that the measure will pass through the Chamber without much hinderance in spite of the large number of Deputies who have declared their intention to speak on the subject. The conduct of the war is still the all-absorbing topic for the Chamber, as for the country at large, but there is little likelihood of the Government's permitting any discussion as yet, and the Chamber seems willing to acquiesce in the policy of silence.

JAPAN.

Viscount General Oshima Yoshimasa has been appointed Supreme Military Councillor. Lieutenant-General Baron Fukushima Yasumasa succeeds him as Governor-General of Kwantung.

PARAGUAY.

Telegrams from Asuncion (Paraguay) to the newspapers announce that Civil War has again broken out in Paraguay. On Saturday, four Government warships bombarded the revolutionary forces under ex-President Jara in the fort at Villa, Encarnation. The heavy fire of the Revolutionaries, however, the telegrams add, forced the vessels to retire after suffering damage.

PERSIA.

The Government has begun a series of senseless arrests of members of the Wate Mejlias and other constitutional leaders. As no agitation is in progress, the arrests appear to be due to personal vindictiveness, though many believe also that the Regent is continually obsessed with the idea of plots against his life.

The Regent has addressed a letter to the Ministers, urging the necessity of making some arrangements for the elections before his departure for Europe, which is proposed for May 15. Considerable incredulity prevails, however, concerning the Government's intention to summon any Mejlias, but some believe that the imprisonment of all the advanced members of the late Assembly indicates a genuine intention to hold elections for a new Assembly, which, after this precaution, will naturally contain only moderate members.

PORTUGAL.

A Royalist band about 50 strong has attacked the Moncao Customs post and recrossed the frontier into Spain after carrying off the rifles of the guards. The post has been reinforced. It is considered that the capture of the armaments lately landed secretly on the coast of the north of Spain will put an end to Captain Paiva Couceiro's attempts to renew his incursions with an effective body of supporters.

With the exception of one reactionary organ the whole Press is extremely dissatisfied with the explanations which the Ministers of the Interior and of Commerce and Industry gave in the Duma regarding the Lena strike. The "Novoe Vremya," the "Retch" and the "Bourse Gazette" unanimously emphasize the extraordinary discrepancies of the respective statements. While M. Makaroff contended that the Labour movement bore a political character and that the troops were compelled to fire in self-defence M. Timashoff demonstrated the essentially economic nature of the men's grievances. Thus one Minister is in open contradiction with his colleague. The full investigation of the circumstances which led to the slaughter of the miners will be awaited with especial interest.

TURKEY.

Rear-Admiral Williams and most of the members of the British Naval Mission, whose contracts expired recently left on Monday night by the Orient express. They were seen off by a large number of Turkish naval officers, by whom they were repeatedly cheered. In spite of many difficulties and of the restriction of its activities caused by the outbreak of the war, the Mission has done much useful work in improving the organisation and training of the Ottoman fleet.

UNITED STATES.

A sub-committee representing owners and miners have agreed to a basis of settlement in the anthracite dispute. It is understood that the terms are substantially as follows:—A flat 10 per cent increase of wages; the abolition of the sliding scale by which the men were given an increase of 1 per cent. when the price of coal was advanced 5c. a ton above the dols.4.50 basis "at tidewater"; an "open shop," allowing the employment of non-union men in the mines; the appointment of new local colliery committees; no "check off" system, which the Union wanted, by which the Union fees would be subtracted from the miners' wages and be paid direct by the owners.

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS
NO REMEDY IS SO UNIFORMLY SUCCESSFUL AS
CONGREVE'S ELIXIR
FOR 86 YEARS
CONGREVE'S ELIXIR has been prescribed in England for Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma. By the peculiar exercise of its Balsamic qualities it soothes the Chest and speedily relieves
THE MOST STUBBORN COUGH.
Price in England, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6 and 11/-, obtainable from Thomson & Taylor, Bombay; Bathgate & Co., Calcutta; and Dr. Haller, Madras, and all Chemists and Stores throughout India and Burma, or from E. J. Reid & Co., 17/8, Basinghall St., London.

SPORT AT HOME.

Latest Racing Intelligence by the Mail.

Mr. Gomburg's Le Touquet won the Esher Cup at Sandown on April 26, Mr. C. Newton's Cap and Gown being second, and Mr. H. de C. Forbes's Mr. Peeper third. Sir Ernest Schiff's Bonnie Bird easily won the Sandown Park Stud Produce Stakes.

The Sandown Park Spring Meeting was concluded on April 27. Lady Torrington's Abelard II. won the Great Sandown Handicap Hurdle Race, and Mr. Tyrwhitt-Drake's Irish Mail the Grand International Handicap Steeplechase.

The King travelled by motor car from London to Newmarket on April 30. His Majesty was received at the Grand Stand by Viscount Villiers, the Hon. F. W. Lambton, and Major Eustace Loder Stewards of the Jockey Club. Soon after racing began the King went to the members stand. After the last race the King visited Egerton House, where his racing stud is trained under Mr. Richard Marsh. In the evening his Majesty honoured Sir Ernest Cassel by dining at Moulton Paddocks. Mr. W. Blackwell's Merry Pet colt won the Two Thousand Guineas Trial Selling Plate, Col. C. Lambton's Apprentice the Hastings Plate, and Sir E. Schiff's Bonnie Bird the First Spring Two Year-Old Stakes.

The King attended Newmarket on May 1 to see the race for the Two Thousand Guineas. He spent the morning in the Jockey Club Rooms, and went by motor car to the course about one o'clock. On reaching the course his Majesty, who wore a dark grey suit with a white flower in his button-hole and a brown bowler hat, was received by the stewards, Viscount Villiers, the Hon. F. W. Lambton, and Major Eustace Loder. He went at once to his private rooms, where luncheon was served. Afterwards his Majesty went to the Jockey Club Stand to watch the racing, and just before the big race he entered the paddock with Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux to see the saddling. The race for the Two Thousand Guineas was won by Mr. H. B. Duryea's Sweeper II., by a length. Mr. L. Neumann's Jaeger was second Mr. C. Bower-Ismay's Hall Cross third, and Mr. J. B. Joel's White Star the favourite, fourth.

CRICKET.

The Surrey trial match at the Oval ended on April 30 in a draw. The feature of the cricket was the batting of Mr. E. F. Campbell.

The Seniors' Match at Cambridge ended on May 1 in a victory for Mr. Lang's side by 44 runs.

FOOTBALL.

West Bromwich Albion and Bradford City played a drawn game in the League Championship at West Bromwich on April 26, neither side having scored.

The results of matches on April 27 in the League Championship were as follows:—Notts County 3 goals, Woolwich Arsenal 0, at Plumstead; Bradford City 3, Tottenham Hotspur 0, at Bradford; Liverpool 1, Oldham Athletic 0, at Oldham; Manchester City 2, Middlesbrough 0, at Manchester; Blackburn Rovers 1, Newcastle United 1, at Blackburn; Sheffield Wednesday 5, West Bromwich Albion 1, at West Bromwich; Bolton Wanderers 1, Manchester United 1, at Bolton; Everton 1, Bury 1, at Everton.

The results in the Second Division of the League were as follows:—Chelsea 1 goal, Bradford 0, at Stamford Bridge; Clapton Orient 2 Barnsley 0, at Homerton; Wolverhampton Wanderers 2, Burnley 0, at Wolverhampton; Notts Forest 1, Fulham 1, at Nottingham; Bristol City 0, Hull City 0, at Bristol; Gainsborough Trinity 0, Stockport County 0, at Gainsborough; Huddersfield Town 4, Blackpool 0, at Huddersfield; Birmingham 2, Glossop 0, at Birmingham; Leicester Fosse 2, Leeds City 1, at Leicester.

The Southern League competition was brought to a close on April 27. The results of Saturday's matches were as follows:—Crystal Palace 2 goals, Brentford 0, at the Crystal Palace; Norwich City 1, Queen's Park Rangers 1, at Norwich; Leyton 1, Millwall 0, at Leyton; Stoke 3, Bristol Rovers, 1, at Stoke; Brighton and Hove Albion 2, Swindon Town 0, at Brighton; Southampton 3, Exeter City 0. at Southampton; Plymouth Argyle 2, New Brompton 0, at Plymouth; Coventry City 2, West Ham United 0, at Coventry; Northampton 1, Luton 0, at Northampton Reading 6, Watford 3, at Reading. The final positions of the clubs are as follows:—Queen's Park Rangers 53 points, Plymouth Argyle 52, Northampton 51, Swindon Town 48, Brighton and Hove Albion 47, Coventry City 42, Crystal Palace 40, Millwall 40, Watford 36, Stoke 36, Reading 36, Norwich City 34, Brentford 33, West Ham United 33, Exeter City 33, Southampton 31, Bristol Rovers 31, New Brompton 31, Luton 28, Leyton 25.

The League Championship competition was brought to a close on April 29. Manchester United beat Blackburn Rovers at Manchester by 3 goals to 1, and West Bromwich Albion and Oldham Athletic played a drawn game at West Bromwich, neither side having scored. The final positions of the clubs are as follows—Blackburn Rovers 49 points, Everton 46, Newcastle United 44, Bolton Wanderers 43, Sheffield Wednesday 41. Aston Villa 41, Middlesbrough 40, Sunderland 39, West Bromwich Albion 39 Woolwich Arsenal 38, Bradford City 38, Tottenham Hotspur 37, Manchester United 37, Sheffield United 36, Manchester City 35, Notts County 35, Liverpool 34, Oldham Athletic 34, Preston North End 33, Bury 21.

The match between Barnsley and Glossop on April 29, at Barnsley, brought the programme of matches in the Second Division of the League to a close. Barnsley defeated Glossop by 1 goal to 0. The final positions of the teams are as follows;—Derby County 54 points, Chelsea 54, Burnley 53, Clapton Orient 45, Wolverhampton Wanderers 42, Barnsley 42, Hull City 42, Fulham 39, Grimsby Town 39, Leicester Fosse 47, Bradford 35, Birmingham 34; Blackpool 34, Bristol City 34, Notts Forest 33, Stockport County 23, Huddersfield Town 32, Glossop 28, Leeds City 28, Gainsborough Trinity 23.

GOLF.

Harry Vardon (South Herts), James Braid (Walton Heath), C. Wallis (Verulam), and E. Penfold (Mid Herts) took part in two events on the Verulam Club's course at St. Albans on April 27. A medal round was decided in the morning, and a four-ball match in the afternoon. Vardon won the medal round with 74 (a "record" for the course at full length), and he and Penfold beat Braid and Wallis by 1 hole in the four-ball match.

Some very close games were seen in the match between Sir Henry Seton-Karr's team and Ranelagh, which was decided over the Ranelagh Club's course at Barn Elms on April 27. The contest was by four ball foursomes, both in the morning and in the afternoon, and Sir Henry Seton-Karr's side won on the day's play with 6 1-4 points as against 4 1-4. They won in the morning by 3 1-4 points to 2, and in the afternoon by 3 to 2 1-4. In four out of the six matches which Sir Henry Seton-Karr's side won, the victory was by 1 hole.

The Army Championship competition, played on the links of the Royal Liverpool Club, at Hoylake on April 30, was won by Captain Skene, of the Black Watch, with a score of 79+79=158. Captain Boyd (R. F. A.), formerly open amateur champion of Ireland, was second with 88+76=164.

The annual ladies' competition for the gold cup presented by the proprietors of Golf Illustrated was decided at Hanger Hill, Ealing, on April 26. Twelve months ago, at Bushey Hall, Miss May Leitch was the winner; on the 26th her sister, Miss Cecil Leitch won with a score of 85+90=175. Miss L. Barry was second with 91+85=176.

Mr. Edward Blackwell won the Silver Cross at the Royal and Ancient Club's Spring Meeting at St. Andrews on May 1 with a score of 79.

BILLIARDS.

The match between Inman and Diggle of 17,000 up was concluded at the Leicester Square Hall on April 27, when Diggle, who received 1,000 points start, won by 444. Diggle won all the three wagers in connection with the game. He won £400, the stake on the result of the match, £50, for the player who had the larger aggregate of points by breaks of 100 and over—Diggle, who had 1,000 start, had a total of 9,436 to 8,842 by Inman—and £50, for the player who made most breaks of 300 and up wards, Diggle making six to Inman's three.

The heat between Stevenson and Elphick at the Soho Square Hall finished on April 27, when Elphick won by 2,944 points.

ROWING.

A meeting of boat captains was held at the Goldie Boat-house on April 25 to transact the business for the term. Election of officers:—Mr. R. le Blanc Smith (Eton and Third Trinity) was elected president, in succession to Mr. R. W. M. Arbuthnot (Eton and Third Trinity); Mr. S. E. Swann (Rugby and Trinity Hall) was elected hon. secretary; Mr. L. H. K. Bushe-Fox (Lady Margaret) was re-elected hon. treasurer. Mr. C. F. Burnand (Downside and First Trinity) was elected a member to serve on the finance committee. The Magdalene Paris were fixed for May 9, 10, and 11. The Summer Eight-oared Races will be rowed on June 5, 6, 7, and 8. Votes of thanks were passed to the University coach, Cap. J. H. Gibbon, to the London, Leander, Thames, and Ibis Rowing Clubs to Mr. F. I. Pitman, Mr. F. Fenner, and Col. F. Ricardo, and to Harrod's Stores. The Lewe Double Sculls, under the management of Lady Margaret B. C., are fixed for May 16, 17, and 18.

Arrival of Arrast.—Dick Arast, the world's Champion Sculler, arrived at Plymouth on April 26 on board the steamer "Otway," and proceeded to London to begin training for his race with Ernest Barry, who has challenged him for the world's Championship. Arast has never been in England before. He says that twelve weeks will be enough for his training for the race in July.

AERONAUTICS.

Mr. Gustav Hamel, on April 26, made a second flight across the Channel, with Miss Davies as passenger, journeying on this occasion from France to England.

Mr. Vivian Hewitt, of Rhyl, successfully crossed the Irish Sea from Holyhead, on April 26, on an aeroplane, and landed in the Phoenix Park. The time occupied in crossing was one hour and a quarter.

The French airman, M. Vedrines, while attempting a flight from Douai to Madrid on April 29, fell with his aeroplane on to the railway line near Epinay-sur-Seine, and was seriously injured in the head. There is hope for his recovery.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—April 19, to April 25.
ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.
EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut.-Col. H. M. Halliday, I.A., B.
Liaut.-Col. C. P. Egerton, I.A., B.
Lieut.-Col. R. B. Berkeley, I.A., B
Major G. C. Burn, I.A. B.
Major D. O. Morris, I.A., B.
Major E. C. MacLeod, I. M. S. B.
Capt. L. M. Kent. R.E., B.
Capt. J. Tyrrell, I.M.S.B.
Mr. F. N. Fischer, B. Cov.
Mr. D. Johnstone, F. Cov.
Mr. J. M. Dunnett, B. Cov.
Mr. A. H. Lloyd, B. Cov.
Mr. D. R. Lple, B. Cov.
Mr. A. L. Saunders, B. Cov.
Mr. H. M. Laurie, B. Bov.
Mr. J. W. A. Grieve, B.
Mr. E. P. Jones, B.
Mr. R. Kinloch, B.
Mr. I. L. Ferrier, B.
Mr. R. Benskin, B.
Mr. H. S. G. Gilmore, B.
Mr. C. H. L. Farran, B.
Mr. P. R. Hughes, B.
Mr. A. K. Homan, B.
Mr. P. Goldney, B.
Mr. G. P. Mitra, B.
Mr. J. A. Robertson, R.
Nr. B. M. Samuelson, B.
Mr. R. M. MacGregor, B.
Mr. J. E. Vaughan, B.
Kanonji Lal, B.
Mr. D. H. Wilson, B.
Miss M. F. Scott, B.
Mr. H. H. F. M. Tyler, M. Cov.
Capt. F. C. Fraser, M.
Mr. V. K. Menon, M.
Mr. E. J. Rowlandson, M.
Rt. Rev. H. Whitehead, D.D. (Bishop of Madras), M.
Rev. A. Macfarlane, Bo.
Col. W. G. Walker, 4 G. R.
Bevret Col. L. N. Merbert, 19 Punj.
Lieut.-Col. H. King, 33 Punj.
Lieut.-Col. A. J. Carnana D.J.A.G., Sn. Army.
Major G. Browse, I.M.S.
Major G. R. D. Churchill 19 Punj.
Major E. G. de Labilliere, I.A.
Major A. B. Dunscombe, 81 Prs.
Major G. M. Parker, S. T.C.
Major R. W. C Blair, 123 R.
Major J. D Reece, 88 Inf.
Major H. Steen, 114 Mah
Major D. H. McNeile, 19 Lrs.
Major H. A. Lane, 30 Lrs.
Major F. J. Moberley, D.S.O. 25 Punj.
Major T. C. Watson, M. V. S.
Major F. G. C. Ross, 2-2 G.R.
Brevet Major S. G. Loch, D.S.O.,
Capt. C. S. W. Hughes, 15 Sikhs.
Capt. C. A. Gill, I.M.S.
Capt. H. C. D. Jarrett, 19 Punj.
Capt. H. Norris, 80 Inf.
Capt. J. C. Pearse, 4 Cav
Capt. C. E. S. Bradley, 4 Cav.
Capt. T. C. Boyd, 5 Lt. Inf.
Capt. F. G. Brown, 101 Gren.
Capt. E. G. Hall, 117 Mah.
Capt. H. B. Lespingwll, 97 Deccan Inf.
Capt. F. F. Strother Smith, I.M.S.
Capt. H. E. Connop, 35 Horse.
Capt. L. Forbes, 57 Rifles
Capt. B. S. A. F. Greville 16 Raj.
Capt. W. D. Keyworth, I.M.S.
Capt. A. Latham, 1st K. G.O. Rifles.
Capt. R. E. H. Lockley, Cawnpore Vol. R.
Capt. G. D. McCorm ick 72 Punj.
Capt. W. L. S. Meiklejohn, 106 Prs.
Capt. A. W. H. M. Moens, 52 Sikhs.
Capt. E. P. Le Breton, R. E.
Capt. C. H. B. Wright, 62 Punj.
Capt. A. O. Sutherland, 22 Punj.
Capt. H. C. Duncan, 1-9 G.R.
Capt. J. D. Strong 90 Punj.
Capt. H. D. McCall, 33 Punj.
Capt. F. K. Bally, 14 Lrs.
Capt. R. E. Conningham, 1-10 G.R.
Capt. R. S. Engeldue, 89 Punj.
Capt. G. H. M. Marsh. 41 Dogras.
Capt. A. N. de V. Scott, 2 Lrs.
Capt. G. G. Oliver, 102 Gren.
Lieut. J. F. Meiklejohn, 33 Cav.
Lieut. E. Nicholson, A. D.C. to H.E. the C.-in-C.
Lieut. A. H. Cameson, R.G.A.
Lieut. G. C. G. Gray, 3 S. Horse.
Lieut. A. Thompson, 112 Inf.
Lieut. O. O. Curtis, 50 Rifles.
Lieut. H. V. Lewis, 129 Bal.
Lieut. E. D. Metcalfe, 3 S. Herse.
Lieut. A. P. Robinson, R.I.M.
Lieut. E. Segar, 40 Pathans.
Lieut. A. M. Slingsby, 56 Rifles.
Lieut. C. N. M. Tennant, 45 Sikhs.
Lieut. C. L. E. Lindop, Dogras.
Lieut J. F. Russell, 2-10 G.R.
Lieut. S. Des Voeux, 36 Sikhs.
Lieut. H. E. Haddon, 119 Inf.
Nursing Sister B. Crane, Q.A.M.N.S.I.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut. Col. J. Chayter-White, I.M.S., B., 6 mo, M.C.
Capt. M. N. McLeod, R.E., B., 3 mo.
Capt. R. D. MacGregor, I.M.S., B., 6 mo, M.C.
Mr. A. S. H. Perry, B., 3 mo. M C.
Mr. H. Sherring, B., 3 mo, M.C.
Mr. R. McGill, 14 days.
Miss M. F. Scott, B., 5 mo, M.C.
Miss P. F. Parsons, M., 6 mo. M.C.
Mir Sultan Muhiuddin, M., 14 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr. S. S. Bellairs, B.
Mr. J. R. Barry, B.
Lieut. J. Peploe, 6 G.R.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Persia," May 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Persia," Commander W. H. Haughton, R. N. R., with the English mails of the 3rd instant, arrived in Bombay 6 a. m. yesterday. She left Aden at 2 p. m. on Sunday, the 12th instant. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Austin, Mr E
Braithwaite, Miss A
Belk, Lt.-Col W
Belk, Mrs
Cooke, Mrs J
Clegg, Mrs
Clegg, Miss Phyllis
Chandwick, Lieut E W
Dickson, Mr T
Dutt, Mr Newton
Fetherstonehaugh, Miss
Gill, Mr R F A
Gill, Mrs
Ghose, Mr M
Harmer, Mr H B
Jowell, Mr S S
Jeffries, Dr L W
Kennedy, Mr A D Clark
Kelly, Mr Edward
Lincoln, Sgt-Major T W
O'Connor, Mrs P C Scott
O'Kell, Mrs
Peterkin, Mr O Grant
Pearce, Mr A G
Ramsay, Sgt.-Major J
Richards, Mr J
Sisterson, Miss R
Stewart, Dr J
Vosper, Dr Cecil
Wells, Mr G F
Watts, Mrs J E and infant
Wardle, Lieut M K

FROM MARSEILLES.

Banerji, Dr D N
Banerji, Mrs and child
Ballairs, Mr S
Barr, Mr J B
Bruce, Mr O
Castle, Mr Clifford
Chambers, Mr H G
Church, Mr W J P
Dixon, Capt H
Dobson, Miss
Donald, Miss J
Ellwood, Rev J R M
Fisher, Mrs W F D
Fisher, Miss
Harvey, Mr J
Hutchison, Dr J
Johnstone, Miss B
Knatchbull, Col
Kilpatric, Mr R
McRobert, Mr P F
Munro, Capt E B
Payne, Mr J E
Philipp, Mr
Reynolds, Mr H H
Shipherd, Capt C J
Tailyour, Miss E Renny
Tailour, Miss Renny
Walters, Miss V

FROM BRINDISI.

Eliott, Sir Charles
Mansfield, Mr O
Pereiro, Mr George
Radcliffe, Mr G H B
Radcliffe, Mrs
Smith, Mr A Kirke
Turne, Mr C M

FROM PORT SAID.

Rivett, Mr]
Rivett, Mrs

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Mendonca, Mrs and child

FROM ADEN.

Minnett, Mr C F
Minnett, Mrs
Stuart Monteth, Mr H

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Arabia," May 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Allum, Mr and Mrs E F
Anderson, Mr A
Anderson, Mrs C
Armstrong, Mr
Armoss, Mr W S
Atkinson, Mrs 2 children and infant
Adamson, Mr G B
Ali, Mr H N
Anderson, Major
Arthur, Sir Allan
Ball, Mr E
Banar, Mr John
Bannatine-Allason, Maj-Genl R
Barnes, Mr Hector
Barnett, Mrs
Baskett, Mr H J C
Basu, Mr R M
Bayne, Mr Chas
Beale, Miss
Belvalkar, Mr S K
Bennetts, Mr T W
Best, Hon Mr Samuel
Bisett, Rev A J, Mrs and 2 children
Bird, Mr L N
Bookless, Mr and Mrs
Boman-Behram, Mr R B
Bomanjee, Miss D
Booth, Mr A
Boyd, Rev R
Boyd, Mr and Mrs A E child and infa
Brewster, Maj
Bryce, Maj D G
Bridgen, Mr and Mrs J E
Broddic Sherring, Mr Mrs and 2 infts.
Brown, Capt G B
Browne, Col C A R
Brodie, Mr D L
Bulkley, Mrs W M
Butland, Mr G F
Bell, Col and Mrs A M
Bolton, Mrs M A
Bonny, Mr and Mrs
Breul, Mr C W
Cameron, Mrs C J and Miss
Cardale, Mrs
Chakrawati, Miss and 2 masters
Chotalal Khosshaldass, Desai Mr
Christie, Mr C
Coltart, Mr H F.
Cooper, Mrs W C
Comfort, Mr and Mrs H H
Cowie, Mr C P
Cullen, Maj and Mrs E H S
Christie, Miss
Church, Mr F H
Dacres, Mr L S L
De Lisle, Col and Mrs G de S and child
Delmege, Miss A
Donaldson, Rev R
Dring, K C I E Sir Wm
Drummond, Mr J G
Dutton, Mr S T
Dyson, Mr
Dawson, Maj W O C
Dinshaw, Mr A U
Davy, Mr and Mrs W H and 2 children
Elizabeth Walker, Dr (Miss)
Elliot, Mrs
Ellis, Mr E H
Emery, Mr J Inman
Ernest, Mrs and infant
Farquhar, Mr F R
Fenton, Lt-Col L L
Fisher, Mr H S
Floyd, Mr W
Ford, Miss Violet
Fowler, Mr A A
Ernejee, Mr K S
Fry, Mr B W
Fuller, Mrs A
Farquharson, Mr L S
Froom, Miss
Gagrat, Mr Dinshaw M
Goldie, Capt K O
Gordon, Mr A D
Gordon, Capt R S
Gough, Rev C M
Ghose, Mr B N
Gleeson, Miss
Gray, Mrs N A
Grubn, Mrs J
Haksar, Lt-Col K N
Hancock, Mrs F de B
Heidsieck, Mr C M
Hepper, Mrs Lawless and child
Hewson, Mr R B
Hollway, Mr E R
Homan, Mr and Mrs Knox
Homan, Miss
Hormusji, Mr K D
Horsman, Mr E
Hunt, Mr Mrs C E, child and 2 infants
Ireland, Mrs J W
James, Mrs and infant
Jones, Mr D B
Keightley, Mr Bertram
Kelly, Miss
Kelly, Miss Lidya
Kelly, Mr and Mrs Jhon L
Kensington, Mrs A and Miss
Khasro, Mr
Kirkpatrick, Major E
Knight, Lt-Col W C
Kindersley, Mr E R
Kindersley, Mr B L
Kisan, Mr B W
Kotwal, Mr S P
Lewis, Mr T W
Lingard, Mr F A
Liguitoot, Mr and Mrs
Love, Mrs
Maclean, Mrs G C
Macintyre, Col D
Macmillan, Mr J M A
Mahomed, Mr S N
Marjoribanks, Mrs G E
Marsden, Mr A
Marsh, Mr C H
Marsh, Mr P W
Martin, Mrs and 2 Misses
Massik, Mr S M
Molinari, Mr S M
Mo Nair, Mr A W
Metcalfe, Mr H A F
Mitchell, Mrs and child
Michael, Mrs W H
Moore O'Ferrall, Miss V
Mullaby, Maj Genl H
Moynihar, Mr G T
Napier, Mrs L
Nugent, Maj C H H
Neafield, Mr and Mrs F C
Novis, Mrs and 2 children
Orr, Mr O
Palmer, Col C H
Palterson, Mr A C
Parsons Smith, Capt S H Mrs and 2 infants
Paymaster, Capt Mrs and child
Phatak, Dr V M
Porleons, Mrs and child
Procter, Hon Sir Henry
Parke, Mr L S
Pereira, Capt Rollo
Rao Bahadur, G N Chakrawati
Reed, Dr and Mrs Stanley
Reilly, Mr H L
Richards, Mr J
Roberts, Mr J
Real Mendonca, Dr J C
Roddick, Mr
Row, Mrs R and infant
Row's child and nurse Mrs
Sahardhikary, Hon D P
Sajein, Mr O L
Samson, Mr T
Sarini, Mr T M
Sherreff, Mr O R
Seegrd, Mr G S
Stephen, Col R C
Stephens, Mr J A
Subravardy, Mr H S
Sutherland, Mrs
Sutherland, Sir George
Swinley, Capt G D P
Symes, Mr R
Sarma, Mr P
Scott Smith, Mr
Sevadjian, Mr M
Shepherd, Mrs W C
Smyth, Mrs, nurse and child
Solomon, Master
Solomon, Miss
Solomon, Mr and Mrs
Stokes, Mrs E
Sultan Ahmed Khan, Hon Mr Justice
Tennant, Mr & Mrs G C B
Tomkins, Maj H L
Tylden-Pattenson, Maj C E
Uberoi, Mr H L
Uberoi, Mr A S
Vakil, Mrs F H
Van Laing, Capt S B
Vigors, Mr and Mrs
Vase, Mr Chas W
Watkins-Ball, Mr Mrs and infant
Wemyss, Lt-Col D S
Westeraun, Mr T
Westropp, Mrs H M
Whitehall, Mr E W
White, Mr and Mrs Chas
Whiting, Mr O
Williams, Miss Gwen
Wilson, Mrs H M & child
Wilson, Comdr P
Wooley, Miss
Wright, Miss
Wyles, Mr and Mrs G W
Whitaker, Mr
Wilson, The Hon Sir Guy Fleetwood
Willmott, Mrs, nurse and infant
Woodhouse, Mr H

KOBE.

Miss Omoto.

HONGKONG.

Mr. J. M. Gotla.

FREMANTLE.

Mrs. A. Schiele.
Mr. Briglin.
Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd and baby.
Mrs. C. Maria.
Mr. W. Pietro.
Mr. Canoti A.
Mr. S. Lingi.
Mr. S. Bertolo.
Mr. Variachette G.
Mr. Roggeneri P.
Mr. Rosman.
Mr. P. Ivanof.
Mr. M. Menieff.
Mr. K. Teanoff.
Mr. Mentzeff.
Mr. M. Stianoff.
Mr. A. Resto.

ADELAIDE.

Mrs. B. Adams.
Mr. and Mrs. Plews.
Mr. A. Westrup.
Mr. K. Slieff.
Mr. K. Nedeff.
Mr. M. Kostaff.
Mr. T. Petroff.
Mr. K. Petroff.
Mr. V. D. Stoeff.
Mr. P. Topanchieff.
Mr. S. Millock.

MELEOURNE.

Mrs. Gangeh.
Mr. E. Taylor.
Mr. Rehanne.
Mr. J. Buyell.
Mr. P. Guilard.

SYDNEY.

Mr. C. George.
Mr. W. E. Shaunan.
Mr. W. L. Shales.
Mr. H. Dance.
Mr. and Mrs. Parker and baby.
Mr. B. Guiseppe.
Mr. F. G. Maria.
Mr. C. S. Dannanire.
Mr. G. Borg.
Mr. C. G. Maria.
Mr. Magio.
Mr. E. Fairugia.
Mr. V. Paolo.
Mr. E. Guiseppe.
Mr. Muscat G.
Mr. Sant Guiseppe.
Mr. M. Phipe.
Mr. P. Carmo.
M. F. Abela.
Mr. F. Abela.
Mr. G. Guiseppe.
Mr. Bigeni Gioge.
Mr. Mangio Fo.
Mr. Ellis G.
Mr. Giorgo Herri.
Mr. Azzopardi Giorgo.
Mr. Xuerto Massino.
Mr. F. Bajada.
Mr. G. M. Giech.
Mr. G. Frendo.
Mr. T. Michele.
Mr. G. Attard.
Mr. S. Attard.
Mr. B. Paolo.
Mr. C. Zarka.
Mr. G. Samut.
Mr. C. Samut.
Mr. Partelli M.
Mr. T. G. Maria.
Mr. Benedetto C.
Mr. Portell; C.
Mr. Scychell C.
Mr. A. Spiteri.
Mr. Buthigieg Aug.
Mr. C. Pulis.
Mr. Carbott C.
Mr. V. Roseris.
Mr. M. Cannelo.
Mr. Deabon. I
Mr. and Mrs. Montague and 2 children.
Mr. Hertz.
Mrs. Herz.
Mr. Feron.
Mr. Goudron.
Mrs. Goudron.
Mrs. E. Mess.
Mr. and Mrs. Sciorets.
Mr. Ayol.
Mr. and Mrs. Taprean and 2 children.
Mr. Santoni.
Mrs. Charbonnyare and 3 children.
Mr. Banpier.

NOUMEA.

Mrs. A. L. Mason, Albert Villa, Park Road, Clevedon, Eng., writes:—"I am pleased to tell you Phosferine has been a most valuable medicine to me, for more than ten years. I was in a very low condition some time ago, and suffered greatly from insomnia and sciatica; the latter, I am glad to say, is now quite gone, and I sleep fairly well. Phosferine has quite restored my appetite, but I do not expect much greater strength at 70 years of age. I take as much exercise as I can possibly manage, the chief weakness being in my back and legs, but Phosferine always relieves me. Phosferine has been *life* to me. Use this letter if you like to do so."

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The disturbance forming at the head of the Bay yesterday passed into Orissa without further development. Unsettled weather is advancing into Kashmir from Afghanistan causing thick cloud, the rainfall being general and moderate to heavy in Lower Burma while a few scattered falls have occurred in North East India, and South Madras. Mergui and Rangoon record an inch and a half; Tavoy four inches; Moulmein eight inches; Cox's Bazar two inches and Salem an inch and a half of rain.

The temperature continues high in North-West and Central India, the maximum at Multan equalling its record at 120 degrees.

Forecast: Moderately heavy general rainfall in Lower Burma, light local rain in North-east India, Kashmir and South Madras.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17th OF MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 17th May, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and at Delhi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess over the whole division; the minimm is also above normal in the south-west and the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect at Jhansi and either equal to or above the average at other stations. Temperature is in excess except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in south Rajputana and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jacobabad and in defect in east Rajputana. Temperature is in excess except at Karachi. Jacobabad records a maximum in the shade of 125 deg. F.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded on the Gujar and Kathiawar coasts and clear elsewhere. The staistair is drier than usual in west Central India. Day temperature is in excess except at the coast station; night temperature is also above normal in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess.

The Konkan.—

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Surada, 3,400 tons, Captain F. Alton, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palitana, 1933 tons Captain H. McDiarmid sailed yesterday for Negapatam with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Itinda, 3,397 tons, Captain E. J. Evans sailed yesterday for Rangoon with ballast.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, 3998 tons, Captain J. A. Coverley, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa 958 tons, Captain H. Manley sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Masagon, 3280 tons, Captain F. W. Fry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein, with a general cargo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay, 2,499 tons, Captain A Scotland will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea 3,219 tons Captain Sellier, will sail to-day for Noumea, &c., with a general cargo.

The Ball Line steamer Locksley Hall 2310 tons, Captain J. Crawford, arrived in harbour of Thursday from Liverpool with a general cargo and 1- passenger.

The steamer Boath, 2,808 tons, Captain S. E. Harding, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry via Port Said with ballast.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Persia. 4154 tons, Captain W. H. Haughton, R. N. R. arrived in harbour yesterday from London etc, with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Arabs steamers Co's steamer Bahrein, 1,403 tons, Captain G. C. Grant, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Busrah via Karachi, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Cleopatra, 2129 tons, Captain N Chirsich, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Trieste etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler, 1865 tons, Captain Schapp will sail to-day for Zanzibar etc. with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP

R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr La Touche.....Despatch Vessel
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Vines ..... R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Finnis ..... R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Hordern ..... R I M
R I M S Palinurus ....Comdr Taylor .... Survey Boat

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	Locksley Hall	2378	Crawford	Karachi	..21-5	K Nixon & Co
B	Hidalgo	2761	Harbord	Hull via Karachi	..22-5	J Finlay & Co
C&B	Manipur	4923	Lyons	Dunkirk	..24-5	K Nixon & Co
D&E	Shah Ameer	2323	Wheeler	Bo Hajaz S N Co		
F	Peninkota	2209	Hodgson	Durban	..18-5	M M & Co
G	Heim	758	Eriksen	F F Campbell & Co		
H	Kanzler	2975	Schapp	Durban	..17-5	A Strandes & Co
K	Dumbea	3219	Sellier	Noumea	..18-5	M M & Co
M	Fitzclarence	2589	Nenton	Hamberg	..18-5	J M & Co
N	Daylight ship	3593	Anderson		..25-5	Standard Oil Co
P	Queen Alexandra	2788	Radcliffe	Philadelphia	..18-5	W & A Graham & Co
Q	Islami	2545	Goode	Aden	..25-5	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Clan Lindsay	2499	Scotland	Dunkirk	..18-5 .. W&A G & Co
3	Surada	3400	Alton	Karachi	..18-5 .. M M & Co
5	Wildenfels	3535	Weitmann	New York	.. W & A G & Co
6	Schonfels	3543	Denker	Hamburg	..21-5 .. W & A G & Co
7	Cleopatra	2129	Chersich	Trieste	..1-6 .. A L S N Co
8	Kt of the Thistle	4285	Baker	A'werp	..25-5 .. K N & Co
9	Argenfels	3537	Schmidt	Hamburg	..Karachi .. 21-5 .. W & A G & Co
10&11	Chupra	3954	Henderson	A'werp	.. M M & Co
15	Candidate	2917	Rushforth	Antwerp	.. K N & Co
16	Ischia	2481	Belsito	Hongkong	..22-5 .. R Line

M W D D

Kuwait ..... 2336 Coates ... Naples .... W & A G & Co

H W V D

Lhasa ..... 950 Manley ... Karachi ... M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Locksley Hall	Crawford	Liverpool, Apl 19
	Cleopatra	Chersich	Trieste, May 1
	Bahrein	Grant	Basrah, May 4
17	Roath	Harding	Barry, Apl 18
	Persia	Haughton	London, Apl 26
	Masagon	Fry	M'mein, Apl 30

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Ile-de-la-Ciotat	Moelo	Havre, &c
	Lhasa	Manley	Karachi
	Elysia	Coverley	Liverpool
	Itinda	Evans	Rangoon
	Palitana	McDiarmed	Negapatam
	Surada	Alton	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Clan Lindsay, Scotland, for Dunkirk.
" Kanzler, Schapp, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Dumbea, Sellier, for Noumea.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Dwarka, for Persian Gulf.
" Bahrein, for Persian Gulf.
" Cleopatra, for Trieste, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, left London on the afternoon of the 16th instant. The same Co's steamer Golconda, left Port Said on the evening of the 16th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf, left Mombasa for Bombay this morning, via Lamu.

"TITANIC" AND THE MARITIME LEAGUE.

The following Resolution was passed at a Special Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Imperial Maritime League held on Thursday, April 25th. " (1) The Executive Committee of the Imperial Maritime League desires to express their most profound sympathy with the relatives of the victims of the " Titanic " disaster, and their deep admiration for the conduct upon that occasion alike of those who perished and of those who happily survived.

(2) The Committee further desire to point out to the nation that incomparably greater catastrophe, involving the destruction of a vast part of the British mercantile marine the consequent loss of many thousands of lives, and the starvation of the United Kingdom, has been rendered absolutely certain, under existing condition, whenever the armed merchantment of Germany attack our Merchant navy.

(3) The Committee observe that the responsibility for this situation and for the national misery thus impending rests absolutely with the present Government, which criminally neglects, all warnings, including that given it by 138 British Admirals, and answers that it is "considering" while it refrains from taking any measures to avert the peril.

(4) The Committee hope that the present awakening of public attention may be so directed as to force the Government to fulfil its primary duty to the State in regard to war, as well as to discharge it by providing for the safety of ocean passengers during peace."

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet ? Those testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention ? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-street London, Established over 35 years.

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INCLUDING

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FACING THE SEA.

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STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 5 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 5 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 15 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Gumbalia Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

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PAINTS

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A Lecture delivered

BY

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Saturday, 18th May, 1912.

CHARACTER AND PHYSIQUE.

An old superstition, masquerading as science, traced a connection between various bodily organs and certain specific mental characteristics over which they were supposed to exercise control. The liver was the seat of courage, the heart dominated the affections, the spleen affected the temper. This bygone belief, long since ousted from amongst credited theories, still finds an echo in popular phraseology. The heart is still referred to as the temple of love in spite of the fact that it registers emotions other than amatory ones, with equal promptitude, and flutters at the touch of fear, excitement, joy and sorrow with impartial readiness. Our French neighbours speak of ill-tempered and morose persons as having " le spleen," evidently under the delusion that they are using a popular English colloquialism. Penny novelettes and cheap melodrama have the monopoly of the phrase " white-livered scoundrel;" so the epithet descriptive of cowardice still lives, although we do not require a dissector to inform us that the liver of the craven, like that of the hero, is of a reddish-purple hue. The exponents of so-called New Thought have swung to the opposite extreme, and lay the vagaries of the body to the charge of the mind, which, willy nilly, is obliged to bear the blame of all its confederates' weaknesses. They would have us suppose that bodily infirmity is the outward and visible sign of a mental flaw, that perfect spiritual health presupposes unassailed physical robustness, that all the terrible diseases with which humanity is afflicted, are merely evidence of deficient will-power and lack of determination. Theoretically we try to strike the happy medium between the two extremes, and to look upon the mind and the body as partners in the business of life, which flourishes when each bears an equal strain, and languishes proportionately when either turns out to be incompetent or an idler. In actual practice we are inclined to revert to the old attitude. We forgive Papa's ill-temper, because it is produced by gout, we plead nerves as an excuse for every variant of ill-humour, we sign the murderer's petition for clemency, because we think that the poor fellow must have been out of his mind when he took the lives of his wife and his four young children. " Mens sana in corpore sano " is excellent as an ideal, but we cannot consistently place mind, morals, and character upon a purely physical basis.

With a few notable exceptions, the records of great achievements do much to contradict the assumption that mental and physical health are inter-dependent. In sublime contradiction we have the examples of many weaklings in body whose robust mentality has made their names immortal. Their courage was not founded upon bodily strength ; their heroism had no store of vital force upon which it could draw. Horatio Nelson was an undersized, delicate creature; by every modern test he would have been retired from the navy as unfit for active service, yet he saved England, and Europe, and won the victories which made him famous when he was semi-blind, and wore an empty coat-sleeve pinned upon his breast. In popular tradition Napoleon III does not cut a particularly heroic figure, but, nevertheless, he had in him some of the stuff of which heroes are made. He had to endure not merely the humiliation of defeat, and the outcries of the populace who blamed him for disaster, but the unceasing torture of physical pain which made every hour in the saddle an hour of agony. Still he rode at the head of the troops, his rouged cheeks and fixed ghastly smile giving an added emphasis to the pitiful travesty of well-being. William of Orange whose statesmanship equalled his military genius was always ailing. Actual good health was a joy which was never his, yet the monument of his deeds endures until to-day, and will long outlast the brass and stone which commemorate them.

If we turn to the domain of Art the same conclusions are forced upon us. The artistic temperament, in spite of its delicate balance, rises superior to material restrictions. Byron's club foot, much as the consideration of it obsessed him, did not work upon his sensibility to the extent of destroying his poetic talent; Keats ravaged by consumption, wrote the most exquisite lines between his fits of hæmorrhage. Heine, exiled and paralysed, fashioned from the ponderous complexities of the German language lyrics light and ethereal as a butterfly's wing. By the test of precedent we can scarcely presume to give ill-health as the cause of our surliness and general bad-temper, we have so many instances of invincible optimism before our eyes. There was Charles Lamb, the unhealthy frail being whose life was clouded by the insanity which tainted his family. His bright delicious humour, his transparent good nature endeared him to his friends, and shines so obviously through his work that present-day readers are equally conscious of his personal charm. Elizabeth Barrett, whose ill-health kept her chained to her sofa, made the room which was her prisonhouse into a sanctuary. The fame of her attractive personality spread abroad, and reached the ears of Robert Browning who came to see, and remained to worship. In the face of all this evidence, we should do well to consider a while before we disclaim the responsibility of our various short-comings. We are inclined to excuse our mediocrity, incompetence and want of success, upon various grounds. We plead the sins of forefathers, an injudicious up-bringing, and with great frequency, physical unfitness. Health is, however, by no means an interchangeable term for happiness, and even if it were we can surely experience a throb of emulative enthusiasm for the heavily handicapped players who refused to submit tamely to defeat. We may recall the words with which the dying gambler summed up his mundane experience : —" Life ain't so much in holdin' a good hand, as in playin' a poor hand well."

INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCE.

The paper read by Mr. Neville Priestley before the Society of Arts on Indian Railways could not have been better timed. More has been heard in India during the past few months on this subject than in the whole period which has elapsed since the late Mr. Thomas Robertson submitted his famous report, which by the way must have cost the Government of India a considerable sum to produce, and which, as regards several of its conclusions and recommendations, need scarcely have been written, so little has Government done to give them effect. All will admit, we believe, in the competence of Mr. Priestley to deal with his subject, and we are glad to see that he approached and dealt with his subject from a point of view other than the official. There is much in his paper which, we fear, will arouse antagonism, particularly that section of it in which he declares that the State is not justified in spending large sums on high standards since the country could be served by cheaper lines. In this view he was supported by the President, Sir Edgar Speyer, who pointed out that in the United States lines built lightly were being subsequently strengthened out of surplus revenues, and he added that if this policy had not been pursued construction would have been much smaller. This is a point of view, which at first sight, will fail to appeal to the layman, especially the British layman; but we recognize the possibility that it may, at least to some extent, be the correct one. In India, with all the disadvantages imposed by the character of labour available, we have been singularly free from disaster, and we doubt whether any change of policy in this regard would be welcomed. It is, however, a question for the experts, but we should like to point out this, namely, that if cheaper initial construction of Indian lines were sanctioned there is no guarantee, under the present system of finance that the money thus saved would be devoted to the needs of our railways.

A more practical point, in our view, was made by Mr. Priestley when he said, dealing with the pressing needs of existing lines, that new construction was at a standstill " whereas a thousand miles yearly would not be too generous a programme." This year Government has been able to provide money for the construction of only fourteen miles of line, a powerful factor, indeed, in the contention, which has been submitted regularly since 1903, that the system of providing funds from Government sources for railway extension had completely broken down. Government has a heavy financial burden to bear each year, and the burden increases as time goes on. A poor monsoon leading up to bad times, when it occurs, is a setback from which it takes long to recover ; we are sacrificing our opium revenue; half a crore per annum has been placed on us as an additional yearly charge on account of education, and every rupee that finds its way into the Imperial Exchequer is earmarked as soon as, or frequently before, it is received Furthermore, loans are not so easily raised as they were—we had an example of that not long ago—one of the reasons being, as mentioned by Sir Edgar Speyer, the widening of the field of investment which may be used by Trustees. What is the solution of the problem ? In an interview published in this paper yesterday, one of the leading merchants of Bombay declared that he would rather see a little less money spent on education, sanitation, irrigation and other objects which absorb the bulk of Indian expenditure, and the funds thus saved devoted to adequate development of the railway system. That would be a drastic solution indeed ; but the merchant certainly made a great and effective point when he asked, "What is the good of extensive systems of irrigation, and the construction of canals, when, after produce has been grown with their assistance, it is impossible to move it to its natural market ?"

Sir Edgar Speyer gives us a view of another possible solution. He suggested that capital might be attracted towards Indian railways if one of the successful existing lines were taken over entirely by a private company, which, he believes, would probably be more elastic and more efficient in management than State concerns. If the results were satisfactory, he points out, branch and feeder lines would be provided and " other companies would be encouraged to come along and build other lines." The question that is being asked at the moment is, " What will Government do ? " On nearly all the existing systems in this country, an expanding trade calls for the doubling, in some cases the quadrupling of main lines, the construction of feeder railways, the provision of more crossing places, the extension of yards, and the provision of an immense number of extra goods wagons. We know, unfortunately only too well, that in the present circumstances, and under the existing policy, we are likely to get none of these things. Our railways are worked on a hand-to-mouth principle that is as amazing as the fact that it is tolerated, and so long as this principle prevails we shall continue to be in trouble. Its effect on trade becomes more marked every year, and we can do no better, by way of pointing out how seriously our merchants regard the immediate future, than quote a member of one of our leading houses. He said that merchants at present are not ordering to the extent of their full requirements, but merely to an amount, of which apparently there is a chance of delivery.

AERONAUTS IN THE SAHARA.

The aeroplane will soon be as familiar a sight to the Arabs of the Sahara as to the inhabitants of the more prosaic regions of the earth and the desert will be robbed of half its mystery and no longer be looked upon as offering unconquerable difficulties to the ordinary traveller. The caravans crossing its uncertain sands, towards the close of March, must have been surprised to see two aeroplanes, flying the red, white and blue flag of France, calmly sailing overhead in the desert air. To other tribes had appeared these wonders before, but singly, and not as part of the array of war Such air-ships must bring a stronger influence to bear on the Arabs than the roar of artillery to which they have become accustomed. At 6 o'clock in the morning of March 22, we learn from a French contemporary, Lieutenants de Lafargue and Reimbert, each on board a biplane, started from the camp Sidi-Ghezel, near Biskra, and directed their flight towards Touggourt, about 120 miles to the south. The two officers had with them, respectively, a corporal and the adjutant of their corps. The first day's journey was plain sailing; they halted at M'Raier, next in the oasis of Djema where they and their biplanes could spend the night in safety. Next day the two aeronauts were struggling with a regular desert storm, and do what they could, they were forced to stop two kilometres short of Touggourt. But even with this ill-luck, they had made the transit from Biskra in two days less than the fastest courier accomplishes it. They were exactly three and a half hours in the air. This flight, made just at the time that the desert wind blows with the greatest force, satisfies the French War Office that the aeroplane may be confidently expected to render important services in what it designates as its African empire. It was interesting to the aeronauts to note how the groups of nomads scattered in the desert were almost stupefied at the sight of the soldiers flying, and when a halt was called and the biplanes came to earth, the Arabs gathered in picturesque groups aound the slender ships. They forgot the patient needs of their camels, those ancient ships of the desert, to watch with a somewhat uneasy admiration the first flight of the Caid of Ziban Si Bou Aziz ben Gana, whose name must not be forgotten as that of the first Arab who ventured to sail in an aeroplane. Smiling and calm he took his seat beside Lieutenant de Lafargue, and rose in the air to realise what flying was like. At the time that these biplanes started from Biskra, the aviator, Servies, on board a monoplane, was flying over d'Oudjda, whither he had been orderd for a course of military instruction. He circled round and round and came to earth in front of the assembled officers to the astonishment of the natives who, when they observed the biplane, ran as fast as they could to the French camp. Some of the Moroccans looked on him as a devil, others called him the " marabout of the French," and one of the headmen present asked him in all simplicity if he could fly to the moon. Servies is to carry out a series of aerial raids, the programme for which has been carefully thought out. They should afford interesting reading when accomplished.

THE LATE KING OF DENMARK.

The people of Denmark were not permitted long to enjoy the rule of their popular ruler Frederick VIII., whose reign was cut short in such untimely fashion at Hamburg three days ago. Their sorrow will, we fear, be enhanced by the sad circumstances that crowded into the dead monarch's last moments. Fate not only sent its summons in an appallingly sudden manner, but decreed that he should die, alone and unattended, in an hospital ward in a foreign city, and that his remains should rest, for a time at least, in a mortuary common to the last exigences of all men. But if these circumstances do nothing else, they certainly bring us closely in touch with the outstanding fact of life that death is the one summons that none can disobey. The late King cannot be said to have been an influence in Europe. Indeed, the niche he filled in the councils of the nations was almost negligible, and only his close relationship with other of the great Ruling houses, brought about by marriage alliances, attracted anything more than passing interest to him and his people. Both in Britain and Russia, however, the most intimate ties had been created with his family, and speaking, at least for our own people, those ties were popular. He was brother to Queen Alexandra, and therefore uncle to King George V., and was also the father-in-law of our Princess Maud, the Queen of Norway. In the last sixty years, Demark has steered clear of political turmoil, and, indeed, since the trouble with Germany in 1854 has proceeded on its way quietly building up and developing its commercial and maritime trade.

An order has been placed with Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the construction of a second Dreadnought battleship for the Chilian Navy, to be named the " Santiago." The company is at present building the battleship " Valparaiso " for Chili at Elswick. Each of the vessels will be 27,000 tons displacement and will be powerfully armed.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 26.

The situation so far as the Home Rule Bill is concerned remains pretty much what it was. If the country as a whole seems to be apathetic there is no driving force behind the Bill and, if anything, the position of the Government seems to have weakened a little, The *Times* seems to think that it would have weakened still more but for what it calls the " ruthless personal attacks " which several times of late have been made from the Opposition side on leading members of the Government. These attacks, we are told by that experienced and level-headed observer, the writer of the *Times'* Political Notes, are " tending to weld the Liberal Party more closely together." I suppose that what was particularly in the mind of the representative of the leading journal was the somewhat bitter speech of Lord Claud Hamilton in the debate on the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. Lord Claud, who has not the restraint possessed by his brother Lord George, referred to the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (the Earl of Aberdeen) as the " most undecided man he had over come across," to Mr. Birrell as a distinguished literary scribbler " and to the Under Secretary as " a professor from a college." That extraordinary trio managed the affairs of a nation of the most excitable people in the world and a country which was permeated with secret societies. It was, he added, extraordinary that the Irish people had consented to be governed by such a trio. Different was the speech made by Lord Charles Beresford who always hits out hard but never says anything that creates bad blood. The House was immensely amused with a reminiscence of his early days as a politician. The incident he related occurred in the seventies just before the introduction of the Ballot. " I remember the elections extremely well," he said, "because I started with 350 tenants at 2 o'clock in the morning to poll them. We were beaten. Why I remember the election so well is because after polling these tenants I went out into the street and one of my grand fellow-countrymen of about six feet five came up to me and asked me if I was for Home Rule, I am afraid I was rude enough to say to him. ' To Hades with your Home Rule,' upon which he hit me on the point of the nose ; the back of my head touched the ground first and I was not in a condition to argue Home Rule for quite an hour and a half."

SEARCH-LIGHTS ON ATLANTIC LINERS.

One outcome of the "Titanic" disaster has been a demand for powerful search-lights at the bows of such ships. It began with Lord Montagu of Beaulieu's letter to the *Times* the day after the accident was known, it has been the subject of questions by Senator Smith's commission of enquiry, it will probably be raised before the Court over which Lord Mersey is presiding, and two liners which sail from Bristol is Quebec are announced as having been equipped by them.

It would perhaps be as well if evidence on the value of search-lights was given by naval and R. E. officers from our defended ports where anything from four to forty search-lights may be employed in connection with the prevention of torpedo raids or attempts to bottle up a channel. Testimony would be given that in fog the penetrative power of the largest search light was nil, and that in clear weather its dazzling rays were a serious menace to the navigation of vessels of the navy and of the mercantile marine. Mr. Rudyard Kipling has written vividly of the life of the fishing folk on the Banks of Newfoundland, to their occupation the beam from a projector will add a new danger.

While the search-light has a range in some circumstances of about two miles, this range diminishes with mist or rain or driving spray, so that a mean of perhaps a mile is all that can be relied upon for a concentrated beam and half that for a fan-shaped diverging beam. For a boat travelling at 25 miles an hour, the time between the sighting and the actual reaching of a small berg is very small, perhaps two or three minutes. Visitors who on Plymouth Hoe have seen the Harbour inside the breakwater, as well lit as Piccadilly at 11-30 p. m., on the occasion of combined manœuvres and a night attack, see the search light at its best, and forget that the base of each lamp is bolted to a level solid concrete block. Given a boat pitching only slightly, the man who is in charge of the elavating gear of a search light placed in the bows (as Lord Montagu demands) cannot keep it trained any definite distance ahead—at one minute it will illuminate about 100 feet of water just ahead —the next it will dim the brilliance of fixed stars and planets above the horizon, leaving an unillumined blackness in between.

There are numerous objections to the proposition—for instance if a beam of light stretches between an observer and an object that object is invisible (the bearing of this on military tactics is another but interesting story) It is not difficult therefore to conceive that the search-light as the permanent adornment of the bows of a liner on the high seas may make collisions, more, instead of less, likely. It is not fair to draw analogies from what is done on the Suez Canal by vessels going at a slow speed. The search-light may have its use on the Atlantic, but only as a mast-head fittiug to aid in the picking up of boats or rafts.

THE P. AND O. POSITION.

Everyone in the City and many out of it are talking about the article which appeared in this morning's *Times* under the above heading. Much interest has been aroused by the announcement respecting the issue of new capital and of the manner of its issue. We have been led to suppose that the recent speculation in the Deferred Stock of the Company was due to the rumours of amalgamation or fresh working agreements in the Australasian and Far Eastern Trades—rumours which from the first have been denied by the authorities concerned and finally received the *coup de grace* by the official statement issued from Leadenhall street a few days ago. The article in the *Times* suggests that although much of the speculation referred to was based on these erroneous reports other causes have been in operation. "Among well-informed shipping men," there is now, " we are told, a deeply-rooted impression that a determined effort is being made to secure a large or even a controlling interest in the company, and that the announcement yesterday of the new issue of capital is a material obstacle placed in the way of this ambition; in so far, however, as the consequent fall in the price of the stock may enable fresh buying to be effected at a lower level the barriers will be broken down." The reserves of the P. and O. being as large as they are the *Times* finds it a little difficult to understand how the additional capital which it is proposed to raise can urgently be needed for the requirements of the company's future work in the improvements of their mail passenger and cargo service." The writer goes on to say : —"The P. and O. Company has been so excellently financed in the past that the idea comes almost as a shock that it should now be needing to issue this capital ' in view of the company's future work.' With the utmost respect for the intention of the directors in issuing the statement, the thought is bound to suggest itself that the issue of such stock will by no means be pleasing to those who have lately been heavily buying the Deferred stock. Supposing that there had been an intention among certain persons to secure a controlling interest—and the position is complicated by the fact that the stock a few weeks ago was being put into the names of several banks—their task is now substantially increased by the issue of the new stock, while, should the issue be absorbed by many of the old stockholders, the balance of the voting power will, to that extent, be preserved." At the same time it is admitted that there are not wanting those who sympathise with Sir Thomas Sutherland and his colleagues in what is believed to be the defensive action they are now taking. "They, after all, have been responsible for the development of the company's business during many years, and yet should those who have lately been buying the stock care to bid sufficiently high the manegement of the company might, without the sanction of the Board, pass into fresh hands." In writing about the fluctuations in the price of some shipping stocks of late—fluctuations not entirely confined to one Company—the *Westminster Gazette* points out how remarkable has been the upward movement in P. and O. Deferred. The *Westminster* in support of this remark gives the highest and lowest prices touched for 1911 together with the highest of this week and the lowest yesterday which shows that from the lowest price of P. and O. Deferred last year there was a rise of no less than 205 1-2.

	Highest this week.	Lowest yesterday.	Highest 1911.	Lowest 1911.
P. and O. Preferred	129 1-2	129 1-2	119	115 1-2
Ditto. Def	420	310	262	214 1-2

In the case of the Royal Mail which has also been so much *en evidence* the advance was 56. With regard to the P. and O. the *Westminster* says that apart from the effect of the various rumours of amalgamation or combinations, there has been no doubt a large amount of *bona fide* investment buying and that a relapse to anything like the old level of price is regarded as unlikely. I see that on the Stock Exchange to-day P. and O. moved between 340 and 360 and finished 5 higher, on balance, at 355.

INDIAN CABLEGRAMS.

From an unreported answer given in the House of Commons on Monday by the Postmaster-General it appears that in the twelve months ended on December 31 last 206, 587 cablegrams were sent to and 233 196, received from India. Sir Reginald Pole Carew who put the question asked that the respective numbers *en clair* and coded might be stated. Mr. Samuel said that it was not practicable to supply the exact figures showing this, but it was estimated that about 21,000 of the outward and 23,000 of the inward telegrams were in plain language. One would have expected that the disproportion between the uncoded and the coded messages would not be quite so large. Of course all Press messages are necessarily uncoded and I assume that the same is the case with the bulk of the Government telegrams not dealing with important State secrets, such, for example, as the removal of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.

Manufacturing operations are now getting fairly into their stride, and big efforts are being made to clear up the congestion in the heavy engineering trade. Coal is coming through in regular quantities, so that forge and foundry are getting under weigh. Deliveries of raw material were bad before the coal strike came on. Since then further orders have accumulated and the bulk of the engineering works are well filled with orders for at least six months. Engineering raw materials (excepting coal and coke) are quoted at prices close on, if not in excess of, the highest touched this year—copper is now in the neighbourhood of £ 70 per ton, and to-day is quoted at £ 208, lead is £ 16 13s. 9d. per ton and steel plates £ 7 17s. 6d.

INDIAN AT LAMBETH PALACE.

A pleasant and unexpected incident occurred last Saturday in connection with one of the monthly outings arranged by the National Indian Association. A large party of Indians with a number of English friends had been attracted by the announcement that the Rev. J. V. McMillan, Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, would act as guide to the interests of the Old Palace of Lambeth, which had been for centuries the London residence of the Primate of all England who, however, is not Primate of All-England seeing that there is another Primate who has jurisdiction on a considerable part of England. Just as the party passed under the ancient Morton Tower, the entrance to the Palace, Mrs. Davidson was about to go for a motor drive, She was much interested in the Indian party and got out of the car to welcome them to the Palace. She chatted with most of the visitors and in wishing them a pleasant afternoon said she had no fear in committing them to the care of the Chaplain. The visit proved to be particularly interesting as Mr. McMillan possesses a wide knowledge of historical associations which do not find their way into guide books or histories. The oldest part of the Palace, the Cript, has been excavated recently by desire of the present Archbishop, and it is now known that it was in the Crypt that Archbishop Cranmer pronounced sentence on Anne Boleyn. A unique interest of Lambeth Palace is the unbroken series of portraits of Archbishops of Canterbury for four hundred years ; the collection is not only of historic interest by reason of the personality of the holders of this high office, but as showing the development of the British School of portrait painting. The earlier portraits are the work of Holbein and other foreign artists as there were then no British portrait painters, but the later ones show how the art of portraiture has been brought to a high level through the work of British artists. Lambeth possesses its prison—high up in the Lollard's Tower for clerical offenders who came under the less severe jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical authorities and not under the common law of the land. This inequality, however, exists no longer and episcopal or arch episcopal prisons are simply historical monuments. The prisoners at Lambeth suffered in no way from want of air and light, rather the reverse, and those who now climb the crazy stairs to the top of the Tower are rewarded by a fine view over London—probably the finest possible of the Houses of Parliament.

Some interest has been aroused here by the following advertisement which has appeared in certain London papers :—

GEORGE HASTINGS.

To Parish Clerks and others.—One Guinea reward will be given for a copy of the entry of the Burial of George Hastings, son of Warren Hastings, G. H., who was born in India about 1757, is said to have been brought to England in 1761 and to have died before Warren Hastings returned home in 1765. —Reply to L804. The Times Office, E. C.

Warren Hastings married his first wife, the widow of a Captain Campbell in 1757, and she, it is recorded, "died a few years later, as did both children that she bore him."

THE "ROBBERY OF GOD."

AMAZING SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Lloyd George Attacks the Duke of Devonshire.

DISESTABLISHMENT DEBATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 17.

In the course of the debate on the Second Reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, Mr. Lloyd George made a notable speech in reply to the attack of Lord Hugh Cecil.

The Chancellor said that disestablishment without disendowment was ridiculous. Property bequeathed for the poor, and sick, and education had been annexed, mostly by the great families, one of the most discreditable records in the history of the country.

He said he was bound to notice one specially offensive case. The Duke of Devonshire, he went on, in a circular, had applied for subscriptions to oppose this Bill, "charging us with 'Robbery of God', yet he knows that the foundations of his fortune are laid deep in sacrilege and built of desecrated shrines and pillaged altars." (Ministerial cheers and Unionist shouts of "Limehouse").

Then followed a heated passage at arms between the Chancellor and Lord Hugh Cecil.

Mr. Lloyd George resumed: "Charges of theft against the nation should not be brought by those whose ancestors robbed the Church, robbed the monasteries, the altars, the almshouses, the poor and the dead. Then they come here, when we are trying to recover part of the pillaged property for the poor, for whom it was originally given, and venture, with their hands dripping with the fat of sacrilege, to accuse us of the 'Robbery of God.'"

Mr. Bonar Law replied and contrasted the lukewarmness of the speeches of the English members of the Cabinet with those of the Welsh, referring especially to that of Mr. Lloyd George whose attack on the Duke of Devonshire, he declared, was the most extraordinary thing ever heard in the House. Mr. Lloyd George had done something like it on the platform and now, for the first time, had given a sample on the floor of the House.

Could anything be more unfair than to attack a man for what his ancestors did four centuries ago? It was beneath the level of the House.

In the course of the debate the Government indicated their willingness to reconsider the details of disendowment, during the Committee stage.

A LIBERAL REVOLT.

LATER.

After a four days' debate, the House of Commons has adopted the second reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill by 348 votes to 267.

The Conservatives are jubilant at the reduction of the Government's majority to 81 in the division on the second reading.

Eighteen Ministerialists were absent unpaired, while 75 Irish members voted with the Government.

Several well-known nonconformist Liberals intimated to the Whips, after the division, that though they had voted for disestablishment they were opposed to the disendowment clauses, and intended to form a group which would take action at the Committee Stage.

KING AND THE ARMY.

Presentation of Colours to Three Regiments.

LONDON, MAY 17.

At Aldershot yesterday, the King presented colours to the Scots Guards, the Dorsetshire Regiment and the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Besides making a speech, His Majesty addressed a letter to each Regiment, reviewing its history.

Field-Marshal Lord Methuen led the Scots Guards in the march past.

MILITARY AVIATION.

Notable Move Forward by the British War Office.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The War Office has issued particulars of a Military Aeroplane Competition. The first prize will be of the value of £4,000, and the second prize, £2,000. The competition is open to makers all over the world.

There will be nine prizes, of an aggregate value of £10,500, confined to Britishers.

INSTIGATORS OF STRIKES.

How New Zealand Deals with Offenders.

WELLINGTON, MAY 15.

The Arbitration Court has fined the Builders' and Contractors' Unions £60 and costs for instigating a strike.

JAPAN RICE TARIFF.

Possible Removal of the Import Duty.

TOKYO, MAY 16.

On Exchange, rice jumped to record prices to-day. It is reported that the Government is considering a reduction of the import duty.

THE DARDANELLES.

Straits will be Re-opened To-day.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 17.

It is officially declared that the Dardanelles will be re-opened on the morning of the 18th inst.

PARLIAMENTARY SESSION.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Mr. Asquith, speaking in the Commons this evening, announced that the House would rise in August and re-assemble in October.

INDIAN RAILWAY FINANCES.

Mr. Priestley's Stirring Indictment.

SOME NOTABLE SUGGESTIONS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 16.

In the course of his paper before the Society of Arts, Mr. Neville Priestley, lately Secretary of the Railway Board, said that owing to the contraction of the annual capital provided, and the pressing needs of existing lines, new construction was practically at a standstill, whereas a thousand miles yearly would not be too generous a programme.

The conditions governing the provision of non-guaranteed funds had failed to attract the investing public. Whether the branch line terms of 1910 would be sufficiently attractive remained to be proved. They were undoubtedly conceived in a more practical and generous spirit than previous rules, but, if we continued to insist on such high standards of construction, they would also fail.

The State itself was not justified in spending large sums on high standards since the country could be served by cheaper lines. Capital would be forthcoming if a businesslike proposition were treated in a businesslike way.

Sir Edgar Speyer, who presided, thought that the case of unduly substantial initial construction had been made out. He pointed out that in America lines built lightly were being subsequently strengthened out of surplus revenues, otherwise construction would have been much smaller.

Regarding finance, he said the Government of India had been handicapped by the widening of authorised Trustee stock and other general causes. He suggested that capital might be attracted if one of the successful lines were taken over entirely by a private company which would probably be more elastic and more efficient in management than State concerns. If results were satisfactory branch and feeder lines would be provided and other companies would be encouraged to come along and build other lines.

He confessed that Mr. Priestley's paper inclined him to give closer attention to Indian railways than hitherto.

Mr. L. W. R. Forrest, Sir John D. Rees, Sir W. Lee-Warner, Sir Arundel Arundel, Sir James Wilson and Sir M. M. Bhownaggree also spoke.

THE "SIX POWER" LOAN.

Considerable Progress Made in the Negotiations.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The conference of the Chinese Loan bankers in London, has concluded for the present. It will be resumed at a later date which has not yet been fixed. Some of the delegates are leaving England to confer with their principals.

Reuter learns that considerable progress has been made. The conference discussed the broad bases of Chinese finance and details of the advances for the payment of troops.

The Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office has applied to the "Six-Power" Governments to participate in the loan, but no Austro-Hungarian delegate was present at the conference.

THE IMPERIAL MISSION.

Mr. Lyttelton on the Duty of the Colonies.

LONDON, MAY 16.

Mr. Lyttelton, speaking at a meeting of the Imperial Mission, urged the necessity for shaping our policy with a view to a united solid system of defence throughout the Empire.

It was, he said, unthinkable that Britain should be burdened with the defence of the whole Empire while the participation of the Dominions was optional. But there was an increasing pressure of Colonial opinion on the subject.

He warned the Mission's speakers to bear in mind the natural sensitiveness of the Dominions. It was better to let Colonial opinion develop spontaneously and let action come under its pressure.

PERSIAN CHAOS.

British Cruisers to Relief of Bander Abbas.

BUSHIRE, MAY 16.

Owing to tribesmen seriously threatening Bander Abbas, the "Perseus" and "Alert" arrived on Tuesday with a view to contingencies.

THE DERBY.

Sweeper II Becomes Favourite in the Betting.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Latest betting on the Derby is as follows:—

11 to 4 against Sweeper II;
6 to 1 „ Cylgad;
10 to 1 „ Lomond;
100 to 8 „ Jaiger;
100 to 7 „ Mordred;
100 to 6 „ Tagalie, Pintadeau and Lorenzo,

PASSING OF MR. BOTTOMLEY

LONDON, MAY 16.

Mr. Bottomley has resigned his seat in Parliament.

M. VEDRINES.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The aviator, M. Vedrines, has recovered from his accident and has visited the spot where it took place.

A COMMITTEE of the United States House of Representatives on the Merchant Marine has unanimously reported in favour of the passage of a Bill prohibiting any foreign vessel operated in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law from entering American ports. This is aimed at the so-called "Atlantic Shipping Trust," which is said to be an illegal monopoly, according to American law.

THE DEAD KING.

Votes of Condolence Passed by Parliament.

MOURNING IN INDIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 16.

Both Houses of Parliament have adopted Addresses of Condolence with King George and Queen Alexandra.

Mr. Asquith, in a eulogy of the late King Frederick, said Britain could not forget that he was the brother of Queen Alexandra who holds undiminished sway over the affections of the people.

SIMLA, MAY 17.

Intelligence having been received of the death of His Majesty the King of Denmark, K.G. Court mourning is ordered for four weeks from the 15th of May, half-mourning commencing from the 5th of June. When attending at the Viceregal Court, ladies will appear in black until the 4th of June—and thereafter in half-mourning, (white, grey or mauve) until the 12th of June. Officers in uniform will, when attending at the Viceregal Court, wear a crape band on the left arm throughout the period of Court-mourning.

"TITANIC" DISASTER SEQUEL.

Calcutta Port Commissioners' Action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

As a result of the agitation brought into being by the "Titanic" disaster for more elaborate life-saving arrangements on board ships, the Calcutta Port Commissioners are increasing the up to date life-saving appliances on their ferry steamers.

On Wednesday a trial of life-saving rafts that have been added to one of their steamers, was made in the tidal basin of Kidderpore Dock. These rafts are really benches on steamers for the seating of passengers, but are fitted with proper airtight copper tanks below, and can at a moment's notice be thrown overboard. Each raft is capable of floating and supporting fourteen people. The number of life-buoys is also being increased while lifebelts will be provided.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KALKA, MAY 17.

A domestic tragedy has just occurred here. The story is that a European named Parkinson, Gate Sergeant of the N.-W. R., Lahore, arrived on Monday night by the 11-53 train and proceeded to Lawrie's Hotel where his wife and her little girl were staying. There was also a European driver of the Kalka-Simla mail motor trolly. Parkinson tried to gain admission to a room where he apparently believed that his wife and this driver were together. His wife eventually came out when, it is alleged, he fired point blank at her face. She fell to the ground dangerously wounded.

Parkinson then returned to the station and went into the second-class refreshment room in company with a ticket collector whom he asked to send a wire to his son at Lahore saying that he was in serious trouble. Parkinson then obtained a drink and walked towards the back door where he fired a shot at his own head and fell on the floor bleeding profusely.

In this position he fired four more shots at himself the fourth entering his chest,

He was picked up by the railway police and the refreshment room manager in a critical condition though perfectly conscious. In the absence of higher police officials Sub-Inspector Ismat-tulla Jan took charge of the case.

Mrs. Parkinson died on Thursday morning at about 8-30 and was buried here in the afternoon. Parkinson's condition has now improved. He has been removed to the Kasauli Military Hospital and is expected to recover.

Parkinson is said to have come to Kalka twice before to try and induce his wife to return to him. Mrs. Parkinson's little girl is being looked after by a resident of Kalka.

LATER.

Parkinson died at eleven this morning.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Famine and its Relief.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My attention has been drawn to a letter from the Collector of the Panch Mahals, and a leading article on the same appearing in your issue of the 17th instant.

In these communications, it is stated that the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, in reply to a request made by the Collector of the Panch Mahals to give trucks for the transport of grass purchased on behalf of the Wadia Trustees for the Kalol and Halol Cattle Kitchens, advised him that it was not possible to accede to his request. The facts are as follows:—

On the 15th April, 1912, Mr. J. Ghosal, Collector, Panch Mahals, drew attention to the fact that the Wadia Trustees of Bombay had purchased 9 lakhs lbs. of grass for the cattle camps at Halol and Halol, and asked that trucks might be provided for the same. He further stated that it would serve his purpose if two special trains could be run, the remaining grass being sent by instalments. In reply, he was advised that it was not possible, with the heavy demands for the carriage of grass from all parts of the G. I. P. Railway to Guzerat and other Districts, to arrange the special trains asked for without affecting despatches elsewhere, but that orders had been issued that his despatches were to receive preference, consistent with the demands made by other Government officials.

It may be mensioned that the number of wagons which the G.I.P. Railway was permitted to despatch via Ujjain to stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway was at this time limited by the latter Railway to a daily fixed number, and of this number considerably over half was allotted by the G. I. P. Railway to the despatch of grass, of which the Wadia Trustees received a proportion. Further, from the 1st of May, with the exception of two days, the booking of all descriptions of traffic to stations reached via Ujjain has been stopped by the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

It will thus be seen that the Collector's statement is hardly consistent with the facts. There has been no refusal on the part of this Administration to supply wagons when they could be moved; on the contrary, the grass traffic has received preferential treatment. At the same time it must not be overlooked that Mills require coal, and the people food, just as the cattle need fodder, and that the despatches of the former cannot be entirely stopped in order to provide transport for the latter.—Yours, etc,

H. A. L. HEPPER,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, May 17.

THE HEAT WAVE.

A Remarkable Sequence of Complaints.

BRITISH SOLDIER'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 17.

The heat is being felt severely, 114 degrees maximum being registered.

Sergeant Evans, a promising soldier of the 7th Dragoon Guards, succumbed to heat apoplexy yesterday after running in a Marathon race. Evans was born in the regiment which his father served in as trumpet-major, and was one of the keenest men in the Black Horse.

Owing to the abdormal heat an ice famine has occurred. It would appear that Abid's factory at Hyderabad which turns out 8 tons a day used up all its reserve stock, the demand being ten tons and to-day ran clean out of stock. A rush was then made on the Secunderabad depot and the price went up to 4 annas, but at 3 p.m. not a scrap of ice was obtainable. The Secunderabad Club which takes a large quantity was badly hit. Frantic demands from Madras and Bangalore, too, have had to be refused. It is believed that the Madras supply also failed.

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

Weather of a monsoon type continues in Calcutta and a heavy rain shower fell this afternoon. Accepting May 14th as the date of the actual commencement of the rains this year, this is the earliest recorded, except in 1890, when the rains are reported as beginning as early as February 7th, which extraordinary early precipitation was followed by a long spell of dry weather till June 19th.

LAHORE, May 7.

The heat wave in Lahore continues. The temperature is steadily rising. Yesterday the shade temperature was over 117. All over the Punjab temperatures are from five to twelve degrees above normal. Such heat in Lahore about the middle of May is not remembered by the oldest resident.

Very high temperature was experienced in the Circars yesterday. Masulipatam reports 113·8 F.; Guntur 115.2 F., and temperatures over 13 degrees F. above the average. Throughout the Presidency, temperatures have been above the average.

Our Bhownagar correspondent wrote on the 14th instant:—"It is extremely hot in Bhownagar, the temperature being 111 in the shade. Wudhwan and Dhragandhra report 112 o 113.

OMINOUS MONSOON FORECAST.

The present prospects of this year's monsoon are, we understand, doubtful. At the same time, in considering such indications as may now be apparent of the probabilities of the rainfall, it must be remembered that the more reliable data on which a prediction may be based, only come into view during the fortnight preceding the average date of the burst in Bombay, i.e., June 6th. It is the conditions, which then appear which eventually determine the character of the monsoon. It may be mentioned, however, for whatever value a present forecast may have, that the present indications are ominous. The meteorological conditions all over the Presidency are very similar to those which prevailed last year, when it will be remembered that Gujarat was threatened with drought from the first moment at which anticipation became possible, and when also there was late opening of the rains about the 20th of June. Further, it is expected, for the encouragement of Bombay's perspiring inhabitants that the heat will grow still more intense before the first rains bring a welcome relief. We can only hope that the conditions which may appear between now and the second week of June will considerably modify this gloomy prospect.

INDIAN MAIL CONTRACTS.

Important Revisions of Speed Conditions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce is exerting the opinion of its members on the proposal to revise the mail contract with the British India S. N. Co. Government state that the existing contract, which does not terminate until January 1915, has been carried out satisfactorily, but considers, in view of the new ships now running, that the existing contract speeds between Calcutta and Rangoon are not satisfactory, and also in the case of other routes. Lord Inchcape assented to the changes but stipulated that the subsidy should remain unchanged for the Calcutta-Rangoon route. Speeds of fifteen, twelve, and ten knots will be increased to sixteen, fourteen, and twelve.

The Madras-Rangoon and Bombay-Karachi speeds remain unaltered at twelve and fourteen knots respectively, but in the latter case the slower service will be increased from nine to ten knots.

The agreement is proposed to come into effect on February 1st, 1913, for a period of ten years.

RAILWAY CONGESTION.

Protest by Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 17.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed as follows to the Manager, North-Western Railway:—

"Severe congestion on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway continues especially at Babvala, Chandausi, Bijnor and Moradabad. The Chamber urge that special efforts be made to clear these stations, also Muzaffarnagar which is also blocked. In view of comparatively light traffic towards Karachi, the Chamber press that further rolling stock be supplied to the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway. The Chamber hold the view that this ought to be possible without starving the North Western station, looking to the present traffic and resources of the North Western Railway."

ANOTHER CHANGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The divisions of India for the purposes of the rainfall returns, published by the Meteorological Department, have had, in consequence of the late administrative changes in Bengal, to be revised from 34 to 33 divisions. The change in the returns will take effect from the 1st of June next.

PROVINCIAL ENGINEERS.

Government's Scheme for Increased Pay.

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The following Resolution has been issued:—

In the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, dated the 24th of April 1908, the Governor-General-in-Council announced that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India had sanctioned the introduction of a scheme for the reorganisation of the Engineer establishment of the Public Works Department. The main features of the scheme were the substitution of time scales of pay for the graded system of promotion formerly in force and the complete separation of the Imperial and Provincial engineer establishment by placing them in two district cadres with different rates of promotion to executive rank. It was hoped that the advantages which were held out in the matter of pay would have induced the majority of the provincial engineers to accept the new conditions of service, but this hope has not been fulfilled.

Numerous memorials from the officers themselves, and the result of enquiries made from local Governments and administrations, show that members of the Provincial Engineer Service attach much greater importance to being borne on a Combined List with their imperial confreres than was supposed to be the case, and that for this and other reasons it is desirable, so far as the Public Works Department is concerned, to abandon the attempt to carry out fully the recommendation of the Public Service Commission for a separate provincial service.

THE QUESTION OF PAY.

It was also represented that the scale of pay fixed for the Provincial engineers, although an improvement on the rates obtaining under the old graded system of promotion, was inadequate. In view of these representations, the Governor-General-in-Council has had under consideration the possibility of devising a scheme which would satisfy the reasonable demands of the memorialists and at the same time secure a high standard of efficiency by attracting to the service the best material available in the country.

The Governor-General-in-Council now desires to announce that His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the introduction, with effect from the 1st of April 1911, of the following revised scheme which provides for the abolition of the dual cadres, the equalization of the period for promotion to executive rank in the two services, and the increase of the pay of the Provincial officer to an amount which shall bear as nearly as possible the same proportion to the pay of the Imperial officer, as that which existed prior to the introduction of the new scales in 1908.

THE REVISED RATES.

The rates of pay now sanctioned for members of the Provincial Engineer Service are as follows:—

ASSISTANT ENGINEER: 1st year of service, maximum pay Rs. 250 2nd year of service Rs. 275, 3rd year of service Rs. 300, 4th year of service Rs. 325, 5th year Rs. 350, 6th year Rs. 375. 7th year, Rs. 400, 8th year Rs. 425, 9th year Rs. 450, 10th year Rs. 475.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER: 11th year of service maximum pay Rs. 535, 12th year Rs. 570, 13th year Rs. 605, 14th year 640, 15th year 670, 16th year Rs. 710, 17th year 745, 18th year Rs. 770, 19th year Rs. 815, and 20th year Rs. 850,

A special increment of Rs. 50 also may be granted by the localGovernment to a deserving Executive Engineer who, after completion of five years' service on the maximum pay of Rs. 850, is not promoted to administrative rank.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER: 3rd class Rs. 1,200, 2nd class Rs. 1,400, 1st class Rs. 1,600.

The time scale of pay laid down in the resolution of the 24th of April 1908, for officers of the Imperial service, remains unaltered, but future entrants will attain executive rank in the 11th instead of in the 9th year of service as at present. Thus, in both services promotion to executive rank will take place at the same period and will be subject only to the condition that the officer concerned is considered by the local Government to be fully qualified for the charge of a division. But no officer in the executive class may draw more than the lowest pay of the class, *viz.*, Rs. 800 a month in the case of the Imperial service, or Rs. 535 a month in the case of the Provincial service, except as a purely temporary arrangement unless he holds a divisional charge or a charge which, in the opinion of the local Government, is of a division. He will draw in addition to his substantive pay the ordinary officiating allowance admissible under Article 120 (Civil Service Regulations) subject to a maximum of Rs. 800 in the case of the Imperil service and of Rs.535 in the case of the Provincial service. The alteration of the period of promotion will not, however, affect Imperial officers already in the service who, if qualified, will be given the rank of executive engineer in the 9th year of service under the existing rule. Similarly any qualified Provincial officer now in the service will be given the rank of Executive Engineer in the same period irrespective of whether he is actually in charge of a decision or not.

SENIORITY.

Officers who were in the service on the 8th March 1908 will ordinarily resume the position in regard to seniority which they formerly occupied on the combined list and officers appointed since that date will ordinarily take their position on the combined list from date of appointment as assistant engineer. Should however, an officer's promotion have been retarded the position he is to occupy on the combined list will be a matter for settlement by the local Government concerned.

With a view to placing all officers of the Provincial Engineer Service on an equal footing it has been decided to allow those who did not elect to come under the re-organization scheme of 1908, or who elected from a later date than that of its inception, the option of electing to come under the scale of pay introduced by that scheme from the 8th March 1908 to the 31st March 1911.

Subject to the modifications indicated above which apply equally to Royal Engineers on the civil scale of pay, vide Public Works Department Resolution Nos.63-82 E., dated the 18th of January 1911, the rules promulgated in the resolution of the 24th of April 1908 will continue in force.

FOLLOWING the publication of a bulletin announcing that Vedrines, the airman, was out of danger, Colonel Hirschauer, the French Permanant Inspector of Military Aviation, visited the Lariboisiere Hospital to decorate him with the Cross of the Legion of Honour. As Colonel Hiraschauer pinned the decoration on Vedrines' breast, the injured airman saluted with a thickly-bandaged hand.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 8.)

INDIAN FINANCIAL POLICY.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT AND THE PROVINCES.

PROVINCIAL SPENDING POWERS TO BE INCREASED.

STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

In connection with the Report of the Royal Commission upon Decentralization, the Government of India referred, for the opinion of local Governments, a number of specific points affecting the financial relations of the Imperial with the provincial Governments. The particular questions on which advice was sought may be summarised as follows:—

(a) Certain problems regarding the assignment of revenue to the provinces under the quasi-permanent settlements.
(b) The desirability of provincial taxation.
(c) The advisability of floating provincial loans in the open market.
(d) The control to be exercised over the borrowing of local bodies.
(e) The delegation of powers of reappropriation.

The reports of local Governments have been considered in detail by the Governor-General-in-Council; the orders of the Secretary of State have been taken where necessary; and the object of the present resolution is to bring together in one place the decisions which have been reached upon the various points at issue.

The reason for not issuing the Resolution earlier lies in the desire of the Government of India to see the results of the first year's working of the new financial arrangements with the provinces.

REVISION OF PROVINCIAL SETTLEMENTS.

In connection with the quasi-permanent provincial settlements, the scope of the reference was comparatively limited. The Government of India expressly declared their intention of retaining unchanged the principles underlying the existing settlements, and the control which they exercised over the provincial budgets. They invited the opinions of the local Governments on three relatively minor points only; namely, the reduction of over-grown fixed assignments, the gradual elimination of divided heads, and the policy of making special grants from Imperial to provincial revenues. When, however, the time came to consider the replies, conditions had changed. The financial position of India was such that it was clearly desirable to take a step which would constitute a decided advance in the evolution of the settlement system. It is not necessary here to describe at any length the history of this system. Its institution represents an attempt to solve a problem which must always arise where there exists a local Government in complete or partial subordination to a central authority. Certain classes of expenditure must obviously be left to the subordinate authority, while other services can be satisfactorily administered by the central Government alone. Both these bodies require to be kept in funds. In India, where the great bulk of revenues of the country is collected and credited in the accounts of the various provinces, the problem resolves itself into the question how the central Government can best be supplied with resources to meet the charges of the services which it must of necessity administer. The provincial settlements represent a method of attaining this object which has been evolved by diverse and protected experiment. To meet its own expenditure, the Government of India retains, in the first place, the entire profits of the commercial departments, and, secondly, all the revenue whose *locale* is no guide to its true incidence, such as the net receipts from customs, salt and opium. The income derived from these sources is, however, insufficient to cover the cost of the imperial services, and an arrangement had therefore to be made by which the other sources of revenue should be distributed between the central and the various provincial Governments.

THE THREE MAIN FEATURES.

This arrangement took a semi-contractual shape as a separate settlement, or agreement concluded by the Government of India with each individual province. In the stage of development, which it had reached when the Royal Commission reported, the settlement system presented three main features. In the first place, the settlements had been declared to be quasi-permanent. The Government of India had, it is true, reserved the right of revision, but they had promised to exercise that power "only when the variation from the initial relative standards of revenue and expenditure were, over a substantial term of years, so great as to result in unfairness either to the province itself, or to the Government of India, or in the event of the Government of India being confronted with the alternatives of either imposing general taxation, or seeking assistance from the provinces." The second important principle of the system was that the distribution of revenues between the provincial and central Governments was made, except on occasions of grave emergency, with direct reference not to the needs of the central Government, but to the outlay which each province might reasonably claim to incur upon the services which it administered. The first step taken in concluding a settlement was to ascertain the needs of the province and assign revenue to meet them; the residue only of the income of the province coming into the Imperial exchequer. The third feature of the system was the method by which the revenue accruing from various sources was distributed. The residue which was available for imperial purposes was taken in the shape of a fixed fractional share in a few of the main heads of revenue which were known as "divided heads." As, however, the distribution of these heads could never be so adjusted as to yield to the province, when added to the revenue from the purely provincial heads, the exact sum necessary to meet provincial charges, equilibrium was effected by means of fixed cash assignments; a deficiency being remedied by an assignment to provincial revenues from the imperial share of the land revenue, and an excess by the reverse process.

GREATER PERMANENCY TO SETTLEMENTS

In the general principles of this system the Government of India had no desire to make any change. Various alternative methods of financing the Imperial Government had from time to time been suggested, and certain of these are discussed in paragraphs 65 to 68 of the report of the Royal Commission. The Government of India were in entire agreement with the Commission that any radical change of system was undesirable, and fully accepted the grounds on which they rejected the specific alternatives which they considered. It was clearly preferable to abide by the main lines of a system which had gradually been built up to meet the needs of the country than to look about for an untried scheme of greater abstract perfection. There was, however, one main feature in which the system appeared susceptible of development, and this development seemed to the Government of India to be eminently desirable in the interests of both the Imperial and the provincial Governments. The direction in which they desired to advance was that of giving greater permanency to the settlements. From the point of view of the central Government, a measure of this kind was rendered vitally important by the existing situation of imperial finances. Simultaneously with the prospect of the loss of a considerable annual revenue from opium, the Government of India were faced by the necessity of providing large and increasing funds for the extension of education, for the improvement of sanitation and for other kindred purposes. To insure successful conduct of their finance in these circumstances, it was essential to remove every avoidable element of uncertainty. They, therefore, decided to introduce as great a degree of finality as possible into the financial relations of the imperial with the provincial Governments. If provinces could be provided, once and for all, with settlements so framed that local Governments could develop their administration from their own assigned resources and could fairly be warned that they must not, except in cases of unusual calamity, expect assistance from imperial funds, the task before the Government of India would be greatly simplified. At the same time it was considered that, by imparting greater precision to their relations with local Governments, they would give the latter a more abiding interest in the husbanding and direction of their own resources; while a sharper definition of the limits of provincial independence in financial matters would make it possible to allow much greater freedom of action within those limits. Before detailing the steps which the Government of India decided to take in order to secure an increase of permanency in the settlements, it will be convenient to discuss the minor points which were specifically referred for the opinion of provincial Governments.

OVERGROWN FIXED ASSESSMENTS.

The first of these points was the desirability of converting overgrown fixed assignments into shares of growing revenue. As the needs of a province inevitably grow and the province is required to meet them from the expansion of its resources, it is frequently argued that the inclusion of a fixed and inelastic element in those resources hampers a local Government in its task of finding funds to meet the normal growth of its expenditure. The Royal Commission wrote with caution on this subject, but recommended the conversion of unduly large fixed assignments into shares of growing revenue by means of the gradual provincialisation of heads of revenue which are new divided, and for which the provincial Governments must always be specially responsible. As suitable subjects for provincialisation, they suggested the revenue from Excise and Forests. The Government of India were in entire sympathy with the cautious attitude adopted by the Commission in this matter. It is by no means always the case that a fixed assignment hampers a province. The cardinal issue in the success of a settlement is that the normal growth of the assigned revenues should be at least equal to the necessary and carefully regulated growth of provincial expenditure. If this object is achieved, the fact that a part of the assigned revenue is fixed is of little or no importance. It is only when the normal increment of revenue falls short of the legitimate increase in expenditure that the fixed assignment becomes an evil and a danger. On these grounds, the Government of India were unable to accept the suggestion of certain local Governments for frequent and radical action in the matter of commutation. They considered that fixed assignments should be replaced by a share of growing revenue in the following circumstances only:—

(1) When an assignment is so large as to prevent the increment in revenue from keeping abreast of the legitimate and necessary growth of expenditure; and
(2) When the financial outlook of the moment justifies the abandonment of the necessary amount of growing revenue in exchange for the reduction of fixed charges.

Such commutation will usually take the shape of the provincialization of heads formerly divided. Except in this connection, however, the Government of India were not inclined to accept the imperialization or provincialization of divided heads as an object in itself. Such heads possess the advantages detailed in paragraph 70 of the Royal Commission's Report and constitute a factor of some value in the general system of Indian finance.

GRANTS TO PROVINCIAL BALANCES.

The second point of reference was the question of lump grants from imperial to provincial balances. Such grants have frequently been given to individual provinces, in order either to admit local governments to a share in an exceptional increase of prosperity, or to afford the means of financing a policy which commends itself to the central authority. The principle of making allotments of this kind, which has been described as a "policy of doles", was subjected to considerable criticism before the Royal Commission. The chief charges brought against it are that it increases the opportunities for interference by the Government of India in provincial affairs; that a fair distribution of the grants among the provinces is frequently a matter of extreme difficulty; and that the system often compels local Governments to spend money on objects of less comparative urgency than other needs of their populations. From the point of view of the stability of imperial finances, the policy has the additional disadvantage that it must tend to decrease the provincial sense of financial responsibility, by accustoming local Governments to look for special and spasmodic assistance outside the terms of their settlements. While fully appreciative of these drawbacks attaching to the system, the

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Government of India were in complete agreement with the Royal Commission that the total abolition of doles is impracticable. Special grants from imperial to provincial revenues are almost inevitable. A line of policy pressed upon the Government of India by the Secretary of State, by the obvious trend of public opinion or by the competition for efficiency among local Governments must frequently be passed on to the provinces, and to insure its efficient prosecution, it is essential that the latter should be provided with funds additional to their ordinary resources. Such will doubtless be the case with the forward movement in education and sanitation, when special grants will have to be given on conditions to be settled in correspondence with local Governments. Again, it often happens that the Imperial Government secures a surplus which cannot suitably be employed in the reduction of taxation, and it naturally wishes to share its windfall with the provinces. In both these cases, doles are unavoidable. To minimise their disadvantages, the Royal Commission recommended the adoption of three principles:—

(1) The system should not involve any greater degree of interference by the central with the local Government than at present exists;

(2) The grants should be given with due regard to the wishes of the provincial authorities;

(3) They should not necessarily be assigned for the same object in every province.

A BOMBAY SUGGESTION.

These principles, which received the full support of the local Governments, were readily accepted by the Government of India. The Government of Bombay, which discussed the matter in some detail, made certain further proposals for the regulation of doles. They suggested, as the most satisfactory method of subsidising a province, the remission of imperial taxation which might, if the provincial authorities so desired, be re-imposed as a provincial burden. This scheme will merit further consideration at any time when the remission of taxation becomes a practical possibility, but there is little immediate prospect of any such action. The suggestion that doles, wherever given, should take the shape of a fractional addition to the provincial share of land revenue has been sufficiently met by the decision of the Government of India, already described in the matter of the commutation of cash assignments. In any case this system, if adopted, could not be of universal application; as it would clearly be unsuitable to a grant made against a fixed payment, such as the Famine Insurance credit, or to a dole given to a province in which the expansion of revenue already outpaces the normal growth of expenditure. To a third opinion expressed by the Government of Bombay, the Government of India were unable to subscribe. They could not admit that the employment of a grant should, except in the rarest instances, be left to the discretion of the local Government which receives it. While they could readily agree to abstain from critical inquiry into the objects to which a dole is applied, they held that the cases in which it would be necessary to specify the general purposes of the assignment would be the rule rather than the exception. When, for example, considerable sacrifices have been incurred in order to raise money for education, they could not contemplate with equanimity its expenditure upon hospitals or bridges. Similar considerations apply when the Government of India are engaged in distributing a windfall. The disposal of a surplus is akin to a legislative act, being decided after debate in the Imperial Legislative Council; and it is often an alternative to a remission of taxation, in which case the purposes to which it is proposed to devote the surplus are deliberately accepted as more needful and expedient than the relief of the taxpayer. In such cases the Government of India incur a responsibility with reference to the disposal of grants made to local Governments of which they could not consent to divest themselves.

INEQUALITY IN THE SETTLEMENTS.

Before any steps could be taken to impart greater permanency to the provincial contracts, it was clearly desirable to remove any imperfections in the various settlements which might be found to exist. The Government of India were fully alive to the charge often brought against the settlements that they are of unequal liberality in the different provinces. The assumption underlying the existing condition of quasi-permanency is that the settlements start from equilibrium at the given point of time when the contract is made, and that the inevitable growth of provincial expenditure will be met from the expansion of the revenues which have been assigned to the provinces. It is urged by certain critics that, to make the assumption tenable, it must also be assumed that all provinces received equality of treatment at their settlement, and more particularly that the settlement standards provided for an equal degree of advance in the different administrations. It is perfectly well known, however, that at the time of concluding the latest contracts, some provinces were more backward than others; it is known that some of the previous settlements had been framed on generous and others upon less liberal lines, that the standards of expenditure were in consequence unequal and that certain provinces have thus been placed at a definite disadvantage for all time. In this way, it is argued that the older provinces and those which were most insistent in their demands when the earlier settlements were framed now find themselves in comfortable circumstances; while the more backward and less demonstrative administrations have to face permanent financial stringency. The Government of India were prepared to admit the extreme difficulty of giving a conclusive reply to these arguments. It is impossible to devise a satisfactory test of equality of treatment, which could be applied with safety to the results of the various settlements. They were not, however, ready to concede the justice of the criticisms. The supposed inequality of treatment, if it exist at all, is historical and inevitable rather than the outcome of administrative partiality; while its very existence is extremely doubtful. Each province has had periodical resettlements since 1882. During the intervening years, there has been a steady advance in the equipment of every Local Government. The pressure has been constant, both from within and from above in the direction of greater efficiency and increased administrative comfort, while the supervision and control of the central Government have had the same tendency. All these influences have reacted on each successive revision of the provincial settlements, and have inevitably worked towards an equalization of the scale of expenditure in the different provinces. At every periodical review, the poorer local Governments have pressed their grievances; and the haggling of a quarter of a century has established a rough equity which could not now be replaced by theoretical calculations. One province may be behind another in its jails, or a third in its roads, and its subordinate officials may be worse paid than in a fourth; but it probably spends more than its neighbours on police or on education. Taking the administrative equipment as a whole, the Government of India found it impossible to believe that inequality in the settlements had gone far enough to starve one province in its necessities in order to load another with luxuries, and they considered it entirely unnecessary, in seeking a basis for permanency, to make any radical alterations in the existing settlements which have been evolved by the slow process of years.

ERRORS IN REVISIONS.

At the same time, it was undoubtedly the fact that imperfections were to be found in certain of the present contracts, which it was undesirable to confirm in perpetuity. Certain of these were due to miscalculations at the time of revision of settlement or to an unexpected course taken after revision by the revenue of particular provinces. In a number of provinces the fixed assignment had reached a figure which showed signs of becoming excessive. The Government of India accordingly decided to undertake a careful revision of all existing settlements, with a view to the removal of minor defects and the replacement of large cash assignments by shares of growing revenue. With this object, they made a detailed review of the financial position of each province on the lines ordinarily followed in framing a new settlement, checking their conclusions by means of an independent report of the working of each contract obtained from the Accountant-General of the province concerned. As a result of this examination, it was found advisable to make variations in the terms of the settlements, before attempting to make them permanent, in order to give the provinces a larger share in the expanding sources of revenue. The exact concessions made have been separately indicated in detail to the various local Governments, but they may, for convenience sake, be briefly recapitulated here:—

(1) (a) Forest revenue and expenditure were made wholly provincial in all the provinces.

(b) Excise revenue and expenditure were made wholly provincial in Bombay, while in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces, the provincial share of these heads was increased to three-quarters.

(c) Land revenue was made half provincial in the Punjab, and five-eighths provincial in Burma.

(d) The provincial interest of the Punjab in major irrigation works (direct receipts, working expenses and interest on debt) was raised from three-eighths to one-half.

(2) The fixed assignments of the various provinces were reduced by the amount which these changes of classification added to the provincial share of growing revenue.

The financial effect of these arrangements was to convert fixed assignments amounting to 350 lakhs of rupees into growing net revenue, and to deprive the Imperial Government in future years of annual net increment of 8·15 lakhs in its share of divided revenue. [In the foregoing description of the new settlements no allusion is made to Bengal or Eastern Bengal and Assam, because the subsequent reconstitution of these provinces has abrogated the permanent settlements and necessitated the formation of new and temporary arrangements.]

RELATIONS WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

Having thus remedied the defects of the existing settlements, the Government of India approached the task of imparting greater permanency to their financial relations with provincial Governments. They realised, at the outset, that complete permanency was not attainable. The possibility of famine constitutes a danger to the settlement contracts against which it is impossible to provide adequate safeguards. The famine insurance scheme is a convenient device for distributing the expenditure on famine in its earlier stages, or on a partial scarcity; but a really widespread calamity would sweep it away and leave the provinces dependent in large measure upon the bounty of the Imperial Government. In a crisis of this kind the Government of India must of necessity step in and supplement the provincial resources, as it has done in the past, and the contract obligations will, for the time being, remain partially in suspense. Subject, however, to provision against famine, the Government of India considered that the settlements, as now revised, might safely be declared to be fixed in perpetuity. They held that the time had come, when local Governments might reasonably be informed that certain growing sources of revenue had been placed, once and for all, at their disposal from which to meet the future needs of the province which they administered. It would be for them to husband their resources and lay them out to the best economical advantage. With the introduction of this element of fixity into the financial relations, it would be possible to allow provincial authorities far greater independence within definite limits and to relax a great measure of the control which the Government of India have hitherto exercised over the provincial bodies.

THE NEW RULES.

The views of the Government of India on the various points discussed in the preceding paragraphs were communicated to the Secretary of State, and, with his approval, the following rules have been laid down to govern the future relations of provincial and imperial finance:—

(i) With the exception indicated in rule II, the provincial settlements for Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Burma, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces will in future be permanent and not subject to revision; and permanent settlements will be framed, as soon as may be found convenient, for Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam. In case of serious famine in a province, the question of assistance from the revenues of the the Government of India will be considered. The Government of India reserve the right to call for assistance from provincial revenues in the event of grave embarrassment in their own finances.

(ii) When the fixed assignment of a province becomes unduly large and hampers the expension of its revenue, as compared with the legitimate and necessary growth of expenditure, it will ordinarily be converted, either in whole or in part, into a share of growing revenues, as soon as the state of imperial finances permits.

(iii) In the event of the grant of special allotments to local Governments out of surplus revenues not required for the remission of taxation, the reduction of debt, or other purposes, the Government of India will retain the option of declaring the purposes for which the money is provided; but

(a) the grants will not involve greater interference by the central Government than at present exists;

(b) they will be allotted with due regard to the wishes of the recipient Governments; and

(c) they need not necessarily be devoted to one and the same purpose in every province.

(iv) A local Government may not budget for a deficit, unless it satisfies the Government of India that the excess expenditure is due to an exceptional and non-recurring cause, and also, if the deficit involves a reduction of the provincial balance below the prescribed minimum, that suitable arrangements will be made for the restoration of the minimum.

(v) If a local Government exhausts its own balances and receives permission to overdraw upon the general balances, it will be required to take the necessary amount as a short loan from the Government of India. The loan will bear interest and will be repayable in such instalments as the central Government may direct.

(vi) Future corrections in provincial budgets by the Government of India will be restricted to (a) divided heads, and (b) the proposed totals of revenue and expenditure.

A limit will be fixed by the Government of India for ordinary plus fresh recurring expenditure, and care will be taken to secure its observance. All extraordinary receipts will be excluded from the limit and will be applied to such non-recurring outlay on public works or other objects as the local Governments, assisted (where these exist) by their Councils may determine. Relief should not, however, be afforded from these receipts towards meeting the ordinary civil works budget of a province in such a manner as indirectly to set free funds for recurring expenditure under another head. Moreover, when a local Government has taken a loan from the Government of India under the provisions mentioned above, extraordinary receipts shall not be regarded as applicable to non-recurring expenditure on public works or other objects until the whole of such loan is repaid. In a year in which there is no object of sufficient urgency and importance to justify the expenditure thereon of such extraordinary receipts, they should be added to provincial balances to serve as a reserve against future emergencies. In framing the budget estimates, the attention of the Government of India should be drawn to the existence of these special resources and to the manners in which it is proposed to dispose of them.

A DECIDED ADVANCE.

These rules represent, in the opinion of the Government of India, a decided advance in the path of decentralization. They place a greater responsibility on local Governments for the stability of their provincial finances, while at the same time investing them with wide independence. The arrangement aims at securing a clear division of duties and liabilities; and the Government of India trust that it will now be followed, on the part of each local Government, by a careful examination of the scale of expenditure which now prevails, particularly in the Roads and Buildings Branch of the Public Works Department. The Government of India have now conducted such an examination into their own finances, with a view to economy and retrenchment; and they think it would be well if local Governments should now do the same, bearing in mind the rigidity of the new arrangements and the grave responsibility for keeping the growth of provincial expenditure as a ratio which shall in no circumstances be greater than the growth of provincial resources.

PROVINCIAL TAXATION.

On the subject of Provincial taxation the Royal Commission wrote with studied caution. They found in existence a restriction upon the powers of local Governments which forbade them to impose additional taxation without the previous sanction of the Government of India, and they did not advise the removal of this restriction. They thought, however, that if, in the future, there should come about clear separation between imperial and provincial finance, with a more effective control over the latter by Legislative Councils, it might become practicable and necessary to allow local Governments to levy special provincial taxation if they wished to increase their scale of provincial expenditure. They did not propose to relax the present statutory safe-guards of legislation, without which no taxation can become effective. The Government of India are once again in general agreement with the Commission. Their attitude towards provincial taxation in the past has never been one of disfavour. It has frequently been employed, and still in some measure exists, as a supplement to the general revenues for purely provincial purposes. The Provincial rates and taxes which have recently been remitted owed their abolition, not to their provincial character, but to the fact that they rested almost entirely on the land, which the Government of India, in pursuance of a settled policy, desire to relieve of miscellaneous burdens. The central Government have in the past frequently advised that provincial resources should be supplemented by small and cautious measures of provincial taxation. They have assented to the theoretical considerations that, in a vast country of greatly varying conditions, imperial taxation must of necessity be restricted in its range, as very few taxes are suitable for imposition in every part of the Indian Empire; that the incidence of an Imperial impost must be lighter in some areas than in others; that provincial taxation might not inappropriately balance such inequalities; that a tax which would cause dissatisfaction in one part of the country might arouse no opposition in another and that experiments in taxation might thus be made with safety on a small scale which would be imprudent or even dangerous if applied to India as a whole.

These considerations are, however, theoretical only. In actual practice definite schemes of provincial taxation have never been pressed with any enthusiasm and the Government of India can see no strong reason for removing the safeguards which now surround its imposition. They fully recognise that such taxation is a necessary corollary of a fully decentralized system of finance; but pending the development of such a system they consider that no useful purpose would be served by an attempt to define its proper scope or to lay down the criterion which it should satisfy. Financial autonomy for the provinces, if and when it arises, must carry with it the power of taxation. In existing circumstances there is nothing to be gained by varying or diminishing the control, both executive and legislative, which the Government of India now retain. These views have been reported to the Secretary of State who has expressed his concurrence with them.

PROVINCIAL BORROWING.

The Royal Commission discussed the advisability of permitting local Governments to raise provincial loans in the open market. The majority of its members considered that the existing embargo on such loans should be maintained, but that local Governments should be granted short-term loans from imperial revenues to meet the cost of large non-productive works of manifest utility which they cannot finance from their own resources. With the exception of the Government of Bombay, who were particularly anxious to obtain access to the open market, these views found general acceptance with the local Governments, and the Government of India are strongly of opinion that they should prevail. The question of loans from imperial funds has already been settled by means of the new provisions regarding provincial over-drafts which have been incorporated in this settlement rules. An overdraft on imperial balances will in future be treated as a short-term loan, and it is precisely in connection with works of the kind contemplated by the Commission that such overdrafts will in future be sanctioned. The chief argument for the admission of local Governments to the open market lies in the claim that objects of purely provincial interest would succeed in attracting, at reasonable rates, capital which is not touched by the imperial loans. The truth of this argument could be tested by experience alone; though it is theoretically probable that a project which aroused local enthusiasm might tap resources which are not open to the Government of India. The drawbacks attending to such an experiment are, however, very much greater than the possible advantages which might accrue from it. It would be extremely difficult to prevent a loan of the kind contemplated from competing with the imperial loans. The local market is narrow; the period of cheap money is confined to a few months of the year, and the loan business is mainly in the hands of a few large banks. On these grounds the Government of India have always been compelled to refuse to local authorities, such as Port Trusts and Municipalities, all access to the market during the months reserved for their own operations. Provincial loans would either have to be similarly held back until the Government of India had completed their own issues, a course which would certainly affect their prospects or they would be floated simultaneously with the imperial loans, with depressing effect upon the prices of both.

A FURTHER OBJECTION.

A further objection to the flotation of provincial loans lies in the undesirability of increasing the non-productive debt of India. For really productive projects, the Government of India are ordinarily prepared to find funds from their capital account, and the effect of allowing local Governments to enter the open market would undoubtedly be the creation of a considerable quantity of largely unproductive debt, which could not but injuriously affect the credit of India. The existence of a provincial public debt would, moreover, afford an inducement for lavish outlay upon public works and might thus lead up to a type of financial embarrassment which the Government of India could not view without grave concern. The experience of other countries has shown that debts of this kind tend to grow in volume until the magnitude of the loan charges either effects a material reduction in the margin available for current expenditure on public works or drives the Government into enhanced taxation. In these circumstances the Government of India are clearly of opinion that the grant of independent borrowing powers to local Governments should be deferred until a more distinct separation has taken place between the finances of the provincial and those of the central authority. The Secretary of State has expressed his general agreement with this view.

BORROWING BY LOCAL BODIES.

On the subject of borrowing by local bodies, the Royal Commission reviewed the existing practice with general approval and suggested two minor changes only:—

(a) Local Governments should have final power to sanction the borrowing in the open market of sums not exceeding 5 lakhs and repayable within 30 years; and

(b) the provision in section 2 of Act XII of 1897, which requires the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council to every loan under the Act, should be abrogated; general rules governing such loans should be drawn up under section 3 of the Act; and local Governments should then have power to sanction subject to compliance with these rules.

The former recommendation had reference to previous orders which directed that all proposals of local bodies for loans in the open market should be submitted to the Government of India, whose sanction was required in advance to the period of the loan, the date of issue and all other important features of the operation. Effect has already been given to the modifications advised by the Commission by the Notification in the Finance Department No. 631E.-A., dated 30th October 1908. The second recommendation alluded to loans raised by the local authorities to meet such temporary emergencies as the occurrence of famine or the outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease. The Government of India have accepted the proposed change and steps will be taken to carry it out. The rules to be prescribed under section 3 of Act XII of 1897 will be framed as soon as the necessary delegation has been made of the power vested by section 2 in the Governor-General-in-Council.

Delegation to heads of departments of power of reappropriation. In paragraph 96 of their Report, the Royal Commission advised that under certain conditions, the powers of reappropriation enjoyed by local Governments should be delegated by them to their heads of departments. The Government of India have accepted this view and have, with the approval of the Secretary of State, authorised local Governments and the administrations of the Central Provinces, Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg, to delegate to Boards of Revenue financial Commissioners and such other officers subordinate to them as have been declared to be heads of departments, the power of making reappropriations in connection with the budget grants of the branches of the administration which they control. It has been laid down that such reappropriations shall be of a routine character only and shall be made from one minor head to another within the same major head, and that the power shall be exercised subject to the following conditions:—

(1) that savings under salaries and establishment shall not be reappropriated to other classes of expenditure;

(2) that savings on non-recurring expenditure under supplies and services, contingencies and other detailed heads shall not be reappropriated in order to provide for additional recurring expenditure under salaries or establishment, or on any other account; and

(3) that it will be open to the Government of India and local Governments to require, at any time of financial pressure, that the exercise by heads of departments of their powers of reappropriation shall be suspended.

These orders do not involve the curtailment of any more extended powers that may have already been delegated with the sanction of the Government of India to any authorities subordinate to local Government and administrations.

RELAXATION OF SPENDING LIMITS.

In conclusion, the Government of India desire to intimate to local Governments that they have had under separate consideration the recommendations regarding the relaxation of the limits imposed on the spending powers of local Governments and Administrations which are contained in paragraphs 119 to 148 of the Royal Commission's Report. They have made extensive proposals for the increase of provincial powers in the connection which have met with the general approval of the Secretary of State; and they hope soon to be in a position to issue separate orders on the subject.

TUBERCULOSIS REPORT.

Prevention, Detection, and Research.

The Departmental Committee on Tuberculosis, appointed in February, by Mr. Lloyd George "to report at an early date upon the considerations of general policy in respect of the problem of tuberculosis in the United Kingdom, in its preventive, curative, and other aspects, which should guide the Government and local bodies in making or aiding provision for the treatment of tuberculosis in sanatoria or other institutions or otherwise," have issued an important interim Repor [Cd. 6164], outlining a general scheme of co-ordinated effort for the prevention, detection, and treatment of tuberculosis.

The Committee, whose report is unanimous, lay down as general principles that:—

Any scheme which is to from the basis of an attempt to deal with the proble of tuberculosis should provide:—

1. That it should be available for the whole community.

2. That those means which experience has proved to be most effective should be adopted for the prevention of the disease.

3. That a definite organization should exist for the detection of the disease at the earliest possible moment.

4. That, within practicable limits, the best methods of treatment should be available for all those suffering from the disease.

5. That, concurrently with the measures for prevention, detention, and treatment, provision should be made for increasing the existing knowledge of the disease and of the methods for its prevention, detection, and cure by way of research.

THE SCHEME.

The scheme the Committee recommend consists of two closely connected units, the first being the tuberculosis dispensary and the second sanatoria hospitals, &c., in which institutional treatment is given. These are to be "related to the general public health and medical work carried on by medical officers of health working in harmony with the general practitioner."

The functions of the dispensary are very fully discussed, for it is proposed that this should act as a receiving house and centre of diagnosis, and a general information bureau as well as a centre for curative treatment. The Committee are of opinion, without committing themselves too definitely to a figure, that one tuberculosis dispensary will be required in the immediate future for every 150,000 to 200,000 or even more of the population in an urban centre." In rural neighbourhoods where the population is scattered it could only serve a smaller number." On this basis the number required for the United Kingdom would be (subject to certain other considerations) some 225-300.

The Committee state that

To the tuberculosis officer patients will come or be sent in every stage of illness. This means not only patients with definite tuberculosis, but patients in a delicate state of health, regarding whom there may be suspicion. As the work of the dispensary becomes better understood in any area, it will be found that persons will come or be sent to it with comparatively slight symptoms in order to ascertain whether or not they are tuberculous. In this way the possibility of early detection is much increased.

When the diagnosis has been made the tuberculosis dispensary should serve as a "clearing house" through which persons suffering from the various types of tuberculosis should be passed, whatever the form of the disease and whatever the authority or person responsible for meeting the expense of the treatment. These persons will be classified by the tuberculosis officer connected with the dispensary, who should have some beds at his disposal for the purpose of observation, and sent on to the person or institution providing the treatment appropriate to the individual case.

The Committee state that the capital outlay on a dispensary where an existing house can be obtained for the purpose should not exceed £250, and might be less.

SANATORIA AND HOSPITALS.

Dealing with the second unit of the scheme—sanatoria, hospitals, and other institutions—the Committee state that "a large proportion of cases both of pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis require treatment for a longer or shorter period in an institution. "The Committee intends to deal more fully with the question of construction in a final report, but they are of opinion that in the immediate future one bed in a sanatorium for every 5,000 of the population should be available. The cost, though it must vary greatly, should not exceed £150 a bed, while the cost of maintenance per bed will probably be from 25s. to 30s. a week.

Great importance is attached in the Report to the proper treatment of children, since "the more the resistant power of children is increased, the lighter will be the burden of tuberculosis in the next generation." In their final report, the Committee propose to recommend that "a definite sum should be allocated for the provision of institutions necessary for children."

CAPITAL GRANTS.

The Report concludes with the following financial recommendations:—

1. That with a view to encouraging the early provision and equipment of tuberculosis dispensaries, capital grants should be made up to four-fifths of the amount required, provided that this sum should generally not exceed £1 per 750 population, on an average of £240 per dispensary.

2. That, for the provision of the additional sanatorium beds for adults required at the outset, capital grants should be made up to three-fifths of the cost per bed, provided that the total sum does not exceed an average of £90 per bed.

3. That grants should be made for beds other than sanatorium beds. Owing to the lack of information at present at their disposal, the Committee cannot in this Report suggest what amount of capital outlay for these beds should be provided out of the Parliamentary grant. They can only recommend that in the making of these grants the same general principles should be observed as in the case of sanatorium beds.

The Trichinopoly correspondent of the "Madras Times" states that, since the railway disaster the Kalligudi station master has absconded.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7)

TROUBLE IN GOA.

Portuguese Terrified by a Mahratta Tribe.

GOVERNMENT STORMED.

The following from a British resident in Goa is published by the *Madras Mail*;—

The Ranas, a tribe of Marhattas, are giving the Portuguese any amount of trouble. The Republican Government raised the assessments of their fields, etc., with the result that the Ranas resented the treatment and in different parts of Goa have stormed the Government outposts, both customs and police, and captured all the arms and ammunition available at these stations.

These men inhabit the hilly parts of this territory and several attempts have been made to rout them out, but not a man has been even scratched, whereas at different points the Portuguese have lost ten or twelve men killed, including one or two Europeans.

These Ranas are said to muster about 4,000 or 5,000 strong, are split up into six or eight gangs and have been raiding and looting extensively. Of course, badmashes are joining in the show and it looks as if matters will turn out serious in the near future. The Government had 200 or 300 European troops stationed at Panjim, but owing to disturbances in Timor, Macao and other colonial possessions these men were sent there five or six years ago. The Ranas evidently took this into consideration with the result that they are now very much dreaded.

The word "Rana" scares any Goanese. A horde of Ranas appeared at the Collem Railway station on the 9th instant at mail-train time and fired off guns, rockets, etc., and scared the customs and police to such an extent that the train came through to the harbour without the usual customs examination.

Collem is 16 miles from Castle Rock at the foot of the Ghauts and is the first customs station as you enter Goa from the Belgaum side. The place was taken over from the Portuguese as they cannot manage it. I suppose the first unfortunate Englishman killed will bring in the British.

THE ABOR COUNTRY.

Only Two Military Posts to be Maintained.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The military posts in connection with the Abor country which are being maintained are Kobo where one hundred and twenty Gurkha Rifles are stationed and Passighat where the garrison will be a hundred Gurkha Rifles and fifty Military Police.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel E. P. Mainwaring, is admitted to Colonel's allowance.

Lieut-Colonels C. A. S. Montgomery and H. B. McIntyre retire from the service.

Lieut-Col. Faulkner, Cantonment Magistrate, is granted six months' leave.

Lieut-Col. Apostolides, Calcutta Light Horse, resigns his Commission.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. James, I. M. S., officiates as Civil Surgeon, Simla, vice Colonel Dwer on leave.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Captain Brown, I. M. S., is appointed Assistant Director, Central Research Institute, vice Major Christopher on leave.

The services of Captains Cameron and Buckley both I, M. S. are placed at the disposal of the Home Department.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Heseltine officiates as Accountant-General United Provinces, vice Mr. Wagle on short leave. Mr. Mellor acts as Comptroller, Central Provinces.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Major Denman, Military Accountant, has granted one year's extension of leave.

CGMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Henseley, Director of Telegraphs, has granted one year's leave.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Spalding officates as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, N.-W. Railway, vice Mr. Creighton on combined leave.

THE DUMRAON RAJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 17.

At the High Court, this afternoon, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mukerjee and Mr. Justice Carnduff, a petition of compromise was filed in the Dumraon Raj case appeal. The appeal was preferred by the Court of Wards and Jung Bahadur against the decision of the subordinate judge of Arrah decreeing the claims of Kesho Prosad in respect of the Dumraon Raj. It was agreed that the adopted son, Jang Bahadur, would get ten lakhs in ten yearly instalments, otherwise the original decree should stand confirmed, Their Lordships passed a decree according to the compromise petition.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

His Excellency, the Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council in the morning.

The Hon, Mr, and Mrs. Barrett and Miss Johnston Douglas will dine at Viceregal Lodge to-night.

THE NEW DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 17.

Various reports by expert officers regarding irrigation, water levels, etc., are now being prepared for the Delhi town-planners to consider during their recess at Simla.

THE AMIR AT KABUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABED MAY 17.

News confirming the arrival of the Amir at Kabul has been received at Peshawar.

NATIVE CRIME IN S. AFRICA.

Offences Against European Women.

Public feeling is rising owing to the numerous, cases of outrage by natives upon European women said a telegram from Cape Town to the "Times" on, April 30. A few days ago Mr. Burton, Minister for Native Affairs, stated in the Assembly that the statistics for 1910, showed no marked increase of such outrages as compared with the previous ten years. The Press pointed out that the statistics for 1910 were worthless, as 1911 was the crucial year. General Hertzog stated that during the twelve month which ended on March 31 there were 85 cases of outrages upon Europeans by natives as compared with 69 during 1910.

Sir Thomas Smartt has given notice that he will move for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the whole circumstances and to suggest remedies.

A telegram from the same source on the previous day had declared that public attention is focussed once again on the "Black Peril," especially on the Rand and in Natal. At a recent public meeting of men in Pietermaritzburg addresses were delivered by prominent residents, who made use of strong expressions regarding the question, while a recent meeting on the Rand ended with a stampede and a revolver hunt for natives following on the announcement that an outrage had just been committed, a number of natives being roughly handled. the matter has also been taken up by the Johannesburg Town Council, who have passed a resolution in favour of an increase of the police force, for which the Press is likewise agitating.

It is now announced that the victim of a recent outrage at Turffontein on the Rand has died of shock. The funeral was held yesterday, and was made the occasion for a remarkable demonstration of sympathy Several thousand people including the Mayor and Councillors of the town, were present. To-day two further outrages are reported, one from Frankfort and the other from Kimberley. An announcement is also made that a native has been sentenced to death for rape at Middelburg in the Transvaal.

In the Senate on April 29th, Mr. Munnik (Transvaal) moved that a "minimum" penalty of hanging be enacted for rape or attempted rape. He declared that to talk of increasing the police was to beg the question more drastic punishment was needed. Colonel Stanford, one of the nominated Senators, advocated settling the families of kaffirs in locations, and the establishment of a native police force. General Hertzog, Minister of Justice said that the whites were responsible for the situation created in South Africa. He deprecated giving way to sensationalism and excitement, and expressed the belief that the establishment of locations was the most effective way of stamping out the peril. Colonel Byron (Orange Free State Province) moved an amendment in favour of a punishment which would form an effective deterrent. Mr. W. P. Schreiner, the ex-Premier of Cape Colony, a nominated Senator, advocated a uniform law for both whites and natives, and emphasized the necessity for keeping the natives in compounds. Finally, both the motion and the amendments were withdrawn.

MERCANTILE MARINE PAY.

Rates in Various Companies Compared.

The salaries paid to the captains and other officers employed by the great Atlantic shipping lines are furnished by the Liverpool correspondent of a home contemporary. Captain Smith, the commander of the "Titanic," received £1,250 a year, but his salary was exceptionally large.

The following is a table of the salaries paid by some of the leading lines:—

WHITE STAR.

Captains	£350 to £1,000 per annum.
Chief officers	£14 to £20 per month.
Second officers	£9 to £12 per month.
Third officers	£9 per month.
Fourth officers	£8 10s. per month.

CUNARD LINE.

Captains	£275 to £650 a year.
Chief officers	£16 to £22 per month.
Second officers	£11 to £12 per month.
Fourth officers	£8 per month.

P. AND O.

Captains	£400 to £900 per year.
Chief officers	£14 to £20 per month.
Second officers	£10 to £13 per month.
Third officers	£9 per month.
Fourth officers	£7 per month.

There rates do not, in all the circumstances, seem to ere on the generous side. In most respects, however, they greatly exceed the salaries paid to commanders and officers employed on the Indian coast. We believe we are right in saying that no master is in receipt of a maximum of salary of £650 a year [Rs. 8000 (roughly) per month]. The B. I. and S. N. Co. to easily first, we believe, in the matter of coast wages, both of masters and officers; but when it is remembered that they have to be earned thousand of miles from home, and that the monthy budget has to provide for home remittances they do not seem so large after all.

Officers in the British India, however, may look to a comfortable reirement, for a pension system, or fairly liberal lines, prevails in the Company.

CAPTAIN SMITH'S INSURANCE.

The White Star Lines insurance and pension scheme applies to the senior members of the different departments on board ship. According to a table furnished by the company the payment due to the widow of Captain Smith is £1,168.

Any man on the ship's articles, whether officer or ordinary member of the crew, whose total earnings do not reach £250 will come under the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

THE CORONATION PICTURE.

The Coronation picture, painted for His Majesty the King, by Mr. J. E. F. Bacon, A. R. A., and now in the place of honour in the Royal Academy, is to be reproduced in the form of beautiful engravings in sizes and at prices to suit all classes. Messrs. Wm. Doig and Co. of New Bond Street, who have been appointed Publishers to His Majesty the King will publish the engravings at an early date, probably the middle of June. The subscription list is now open and in view of the high importance of the subject, a large number of proofs have already been applied for by Royalty, Nobility, Members of Parliament and others, forming quite an illustrious list of subscribers. Mr. David Doig, the head of the firm, states that during all the period of the firm's history in publishing official Royal historic pictures, there has never been such a large application for proofs of a picture before it has been seen, and it is anticipated the entire issue of proofs will be taken up before publication.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

Brigadier-General Burton, Commanding Secunderabad Cavalry Brigade, is granted leave for 4 months and 6 days.

Capt. C. J. White, 33rd Sikhs, is permitted to resign the service from 8th May, 1912.

An exchange has been approved between Lieut. J. C. Haverfield, 27th Cavalry, and Lieut. C. D. Anderson, 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire, Regiment.

Lieut. Anderson is posted to the 62nd Punjabis.

Major Charles, R.E., General Staff Officer, Kohat, Brigade, will succeed Major Hay at Army Headquarters as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, on 15th September next.

Major Peck, 22nd Cavalry, has been selected as General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, Kohat Brigade.

Colonel Minchin, Director of Ordnance Inspection, is granted leave home for 3 months.

Major H. E. S. Cordeaux, I. A., is permitted to retire from 2nd June next.

MR. MATHESON LANG.

Great Success of Farewell Performance.

It would be difficult for any actor to receive a higher compliment, than that which was paid to Mr. Matheson Lang by a Bombay audience at the Opera House last evening, when he gave his farewell performance on leaving India. To-day the Lang-Holloway Co. sails for South Africa. The piece, which had been chosen for the last performance was "Othello," and it was an occasion of importance, because it was the first time that the play had been given in Bombay with an actor of the first rank in the leading part. The appreciation of the full audience, which consequently attended the theatre, was most generously displayed at the close of the play, when Mr. Lang was called to the front of the stage and in a felicitous speech promised the audience that he and his company would return to Bombay, though after some considerable interval.

Mr. Lang's performance as Othello must be his best or very near to his best. So one judges, who has not been permitted to see him in many parts. The consistence of his whole performance was striking. In the opening scenes he laid an emphasis—which is not always sufficiently given—on the simplicity of Othello's character, the straightforwardness, the transparent sincerity, withal the stern soldierliness of his temperament. Later of course a vast change occurs in Othello's demeanour, but as Mr. Lang played the part this was perfectly natural. The racks of jealousy entirely overlook and which with the occasional flash of a wicked eye constantly suggested the possibilities, of the violent tragedy which was to come.

The suggestion of the vicious exuberance of Othello's temperament was aptly conveyed at the commencement by a trick of make-up. Mr. Lang had contrived to give to his countenance an expression of barbaric cruelty which one could never well work a change in any man, and with the modulations of voice and expression which he exercised it was easily understandable that the heat of Othello's African blood roused him to the extravagances, which he ultimately committed. Throughout his was a masterly performance which entirely over-shadowed the work of the other members of the company.

In spite of a few faults, which may fairly be found in the interpretation of others in the cast the amount of general appreciation which they gained and deserved might be judged from the enthusiasm of the audience. Miss Hutin Britton has not unfortunately the figure of a Desdemona and she spoiled several effective passages by a low intonation, which could not readily be heard. However she might easily be forgiven this, for the intense power of her acting in the culminating bedroom scene. At the opening of this, particularly, she gave with her preoccupied singing and the nervous movements of her feet a realistic picture of a brave but frightened woman, filled with the dread of a terrible event, Mr. Charles Vane's "Iago" was acceptable, although he had rather too frank and genuine an air for so wily arogue, but as "Emilia" his wife, Miss Marion Lind created a great impression by the power of her appearance in the concluding scene.

BONNOT THE BANDIT.

A sensational film showing pictures of the blowing up of the Paris anarchists' den will be specially put on at the Americ-India to-night. The event is of recent occurrence and it will draw large audiences,

MAIDANIA.

The proceeds of Sunday's show at Maidania will be devoted to the benefit of the fund of the Karla Sanitarium. A cheap booklet of tickets will be issued to enable all to participate in the amusements provided and by special arrangement circus tickets will also be sold at half rates. Maidania will conclude on Monday.

A BOMBAY FIRM.

Much interest will be aroused by the reorganisation of the well-known firm of Messrs. Leach and Weborny, Tailors and Outfitters of Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Mr. Leach has recently retired from the firm leaving Mr. A. S. Smith as sole proprietor. No fewer than four European cutting experts—exclusive of Mr. Smith—are employed, a fact which is explained by the all-round character of their business in civil and military circles, and the Native States.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND THE VACCINATION ACT.

In the House of Commons on Monday April 29, Mr. Snowden asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he will state what is the wording of the clause or clauses of the Vaccination Act or Acts in force in Bombay Presidency which permits the imposition of penalties for non-vaccination; and whether the alternative of imprisonment is allowed by the Act or is imposed because of non-payment of a fine.

Mr. Montagu: Three Vaccination Acts are in force in the Bombay, the Bombay Presidency City Vaccination Act of 1877, the Kurrachee Vaccination Act of 1879, and the Bombay District Vaccination Act of 1892. These Acts provide that "whoever in contravention of the Act, neglects without reasonable excuse, to take or cause a child to be taken to be vaccinated, or after vaccination to be inspected . . . shall be punished for each such offence with fine which may extend to fifty rupees." A magistrate may not, under this section, pass a sentence of imprisonment instead of fine. But he has a power, in virtue of Section 67 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 25 of the General Clauses Act of 1897, to direct by his sentence imposing fine that the offender shall, in default of payment of the fine, suffer simple imprisonment.

THE ARRESTS IN PERSIA.

Mr. Wedgwood asked whether the Persian Government had made a series of arrests of members of the late Mejlies and other Constitution leaders.

Mr. Acland said that the Foreign Office had received no information on the subject from his Majesty's representative at Teheran.

Mr. Wedgwood asked whether the hon. member had seen the telegram to the "Times" of that day, and whether he would make inquiry.

Mr. Acland: We cannot undertake to interfere in any action that the Persian Government may take on its own initiative which does not affect foreign interests.

IMPORT OF INDIANS INTO AFRICA.

On Tuesday, April 30, Mr. Cathcart Wason asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he has any official information showing that the Luderitz Bay Chamber of Mines has decided to import 1,000 Indians for the diamond mines; if he will state if the Indian Government have consented to such action; and if the conditions relating to Indian coolie labour will be similar to those prescribed in the West Indies and Demerara and enforced by British officials.

Mr. Douglas Hall also asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he has any official information showing that the Luderitz Bay Chamber of Mines has decided to import 1,000 Indians to work in the diamond mines of German South-West Africa; if so, whether he will state the conditions under which it is proposed that these Indians should be imported into South-West Africa; and whether the Government will afford an opportunity to the House of Commons to discuss the conditions before the Indians leave India or their indentures are signed.

Mr Montagu said: The Imperial German Government has not as yet made any proposal to his Majesty's Government with reference to an importation of Indian labourers into German South-West Africa. Unless such a request is received it would be premature to discuss details, but, speaking generally, the Secretary of State is indisposed to encourage any new scheme for indentured emigration from India to places outside the British Empire. Indentured emigration from India to German South-West Africa is not lawful, and could not become lawful unless the Governor-General of India in Council were satisfied that the Government of the country has made such laws and other provisions as he thinks sufficient for the protection of emigrants during their residence therein. In any event, no steps could be taken unless a Convention had first been concluded between the German Government and his Majesty's Governments whereby full provision was made for the supervision of the emigrants' welfare.

On Wednesday, May 1, Mr. Wedgwood asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he has any official information showing that the Luderitz Bay Chamber of Mines has decided to import 1,000 Indians for the diamond fields in German South-West Africa; whether such recruiting of indentured labour will be allowed in British India; and, if British-Indians to go to Luderitz Bay, will some official responsible to the India Office be posted there to look specially after the interests of the Indian coolies.

Mr. Montagu: I would refer my hon. friend to the answer which I gave yesterday to two similar questions.

THE 1907 CONFERENCE.

On Wednesday, May 1st. Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether the representation of the India Office at the 1907 Imperial Conference may be taken as a representation of the Indian Government, or only of the views held by the Liberal Cabinet; and whether in the debate on preferential trade Lord Inchcape's interpolation was representative of the views held by the Indian Government or only of the views held by the Liberal Cabinet.

Mr. Montagu said: Lord Inchcape (then Sir James Mackay) attended the 1907 Conference as the representative of the Secretary of State for India, and in that capacity he took part in the discussion of the subject of preferential trade. The Secretary of State for India in Council is responsible for the fiscal policy of India, but the hon. member will find an expression of the views of the Government of India in Lord Curzon's despatch of Oct. 22, 1903.

Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke: Will the hon. gentleman kindly say whether the views of Indians Government in Council represented the views of the Liberal Government.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State presides over the deliberations of his Council, and he is a member of the Liberal Cabinet. (Laughter.)

Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke: Will you answer "Yes" or "No"? (Opposition cheers.)

No reply was given.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

Mr. Touche asked, the Under Secretary of State for India, if he can say what is the highest amount the gold standard reserve has ever reached, and at what date; also what is the lowest sum it was afterwards reduced to by the sale of drafts on London to maintain exchange, and at what date; and what is amount at which it now stands.

Mr. Montagu: The highest amount reached by the gold standard reserve is that at which it now stands—namely, £19,118,946 made up as follows:—Sterling securities (market value at April 13, 1912), £16,074,744; cash held at short notice in London, £1,110,000; rupees held in India (equal to), £1,934,202; total, £19,118,946. The lowest figure at which the sterling portion of the reserve stood after the sale of drafts on London in 1903 was in October of that year, when the reserve was valued at £18,020,057, made up as follows:—Sterling securities at market value, £5,966,724; rupees held in India (equal to), £12,053,333.

T. T.'S AND THE "BULLION POINT."

Mr. Touche asked the Under Secretary of State of India, if he can say on how many occasions since the introduction of the Gold Note Act, giving dates, has the Government of India refused to give rupees in India by telegraphic trasfer against sovereigns tendered in London at Is. 4 5-32d. (the bullion point), and the reasons for such refusal, seeing the profit on the operation; and what were the amounts of the rupee currency reserves and the note circulation at these dates, and what are they now.

Mr. Montagu: Since the introduction of the present currency system I can trace only one occasion on which the Secretary of State has refused to sell telegraphic transfers at Is. 4 5-32d. the rupee—namely, on Jan. 10, 1900. The reason for the refusal was that there was danger of the stock of rupees in the possession of the Government of India being reduced below the limit of safety. At the date mentioned, the rupees in the paper currency reserve amounted to 754 lacs and the note circulation to 2,587 lacs. The corresponding figures for the latest date for which full information is available are rupees in paper currency reserve 1,245 lacs, note circulation 5,823 lacs.

OVERTIME IN THE INDIAN MINTS.

Mr. Touche asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he can say for how long the Indian mints worked overtime prior to and when the Government refused to sell telegraphic transfers at the bullion point of Is. 4 5-32d on receipt of gold in London owing to shortness of currency.

Mr. Montagu: On the occasion mentioned by the hon. member, which occurred (as I have just said) in January 1900, there was no coinage of progress, and therefore no overtime at the Indian Mints.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

India Office, April 30.

The following appointment has been made:—Capt. J. A. Longridge, I. A. Supply and Transport Corps, to be an Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Imperial Defence (General Staff Officer, 2nd grade) vice Major Thomas Edwin Scott, C. I. E., D. S. O. (April 27).

Admiralty, April 25.

Surg.-Gen. H. Todd, C. B., has been appointed Hon. Surg. to his Majesty, in place of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets Sir James Jenkins, deceased.

April 27.

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

The following gentleman has been appointed Surgeon:—Thomas Turner, M. B. (April 24).

April 29.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer the R. N. R. Officers' Decoration upon Lieut. J. S. Henry (retired).

War Office, April 26.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major-Gen. A P Penton, C V O, C B, from commanding the R A at Malta, to command the South-Western Coast Defences, vice Major-Gen. F A Bowles, C B, (April 19).

Capt R F Look, R A, from Brigade Major, R A, at Malta, to be Aide-de-camp to Major-Gen A P Penton, C V O, C B, (April 19).

Major P C B Skinner, Northamptonshire Regt, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade (April 18).

Capt W Drysdale, R Scots (Lothian Regt), from a D A A, and Quartermaster-General to be Brigade Major (April 19).

Capt R D Oakes, R G, to be a Staff Capt at the War Office (April 19).

Establishments.

School of Musketry—Lieut H C B Kirkpatrick, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be an Assistant Instructor (April 15).

Cavalry.

5th (Inniskilling) Dragoons—Capt V A M C de Calry to be Adjutant (March 19).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

R H and R F A—Qrmr and Hon Capt J T Recketts is placed on retired pay (April 26); Sergt-Major A J Griffin to be Qrmr, with the hon rank of Lieut (April 7).

R G A—Superny Capt C Howard-Visse is restored to the establishment (April 2); Lieut H W Gaitskell is seconded for service on the Staff (April 13); Capt J A D Langsorne to be Adjutant (April 2).

Foot Guards.

Grenadier—Superny Capt Lord Bernard C Gordon Lennox is restored to the establishment (April 17).

Infantry.

R Fusiliers (City of London Regt)—Capt G E Hawes is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry (April 1); Superny Capt F W Swifte is restored to the establishment (April 1).

King's (Liverpool Regt.)—Lieut. D R C D O'Flynn is seconded for service with the W. African Regt. (April 10)

E. Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. M G Cowper to be Capt. (Feb. 28).

S Wales Borderers—Lieut. S N C Webb is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (April 10).

Worcestershire Regt.—Capt F P Dunlop is seconded for service on the Staff (April 1).

Hampshire Regt.—Capt T C Spring is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry (April 1).

Dorset Regt.—The following Sec. Lieuts. to be Lieuts.:—J A F Parkinson (March 2); C F Jerrard, (March 31.)

Black Watch (R Highlanders).—Lieut. A St J M Warrand is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (April 10).

Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—Capt. Lt S Denham retires on retired pay (April 27).

Manchester Regt.—Capt B A Wright, D S O, to be Major (Feb. 24); Capt J Gellibrand retires on retired pay (April 27).

R Irish Rifles—The name of Lieut N H Hutcheson is as now described, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of April 23.

Connaught Rangers—Capt H F N Jourdain to be Major (April 10).

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)—Sec Lieut. W. G. Campbell to be Lieut. (Feb. 24).

Army Service Corps.

Capt E H Trousdale resigns his commission (April 27).

Army Medical Service.

R A M Corps—The following Capts to be Majors, R L Argles, J G Foster, F S Walker, L M Purser, F Mcleonnan, J H Robinson (April 25).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Maud S Williams, Staff Nurse, to be Sister (April 8).

Miss Jeannie G. Dalton, Staff Nurse to be Sister (April 10)

The following Staff Nurse is confirmed in her appointment, her period of provisional service having expired:—Miss Alice G Dempster.

Army Pay Department.

The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt J A, Willington, Paymaster is antedated to March 31.

West African Regiment.

The promotion to the rank of Lieut.-Col of Brev Col E H Gorges, D S O, notified in the "Gazette" of Jan 19, 1912, is antedated to Jan 11.

Memoranda.

Col, Sir Ivor J C Herbert, C B retired pay, is granted the hon. rank of Major-Gen (April 27).

Lieut.-Col. R F B Glover, D S O, to be Col. July 19, 1911.

Major R. McDonall, D S O, Buffs E Kent Regt and Capt S J B Barnardiston D S O Suffolk Regt, are granted the temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. and Major respectively, while employed with the W. African Frontier Force (March 15).

The following officers are granted the local rank of Capt. while employed with the West African Frontier Force, with effect from the dates stated against their names:—Lieut. A. C. Aubin, E Lancs Regt (March 15).

Qrmr. and Hon. Capt. J. Cameron, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, is granted the hon. rank of Major (April 26.)

Admiralty, 1st May.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of the 5th February, 1872—Sub-Lieutenant Arthur Bowness Currey Gibson has this day been placed on the Retired List.

In accordance with the provisions of Orders in Council of 22nd February, 1870, and 18th October, 1909—Lieutenant Frank Pierce has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 20th April.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870 the undermentioned officers have been placed on the Retired List:—Lieutenant Horatio Victor Muriel McHardy. The Reverend John Hamilton Banks, B.A. Dated 25th April.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909—Lieutenant Hesketh Fordby has this day been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Gunner William Samuel Wallace Willey has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 28th April.

War Office, 3rd May.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own). General the Right Honourable Sir Nevill Gerald Lyttelton, G. C. B., G. C. V. O., General Officer Commanding in Chief the Forces in Ireland, to be Colonel Commandant, vice Lieutenant-General Sir J P C Glyn, K C B, deceased. Dated 29th March.

War Office, 3rd May.

Royal Anglesey Royal Engineers, Special Reserve Colonel Sir Richard Henry Williams-Bulkeley, Baronet, late Royal Anglesey Royal Engineers (Militia, to be Honorary Colonel, vice Honorary Colonel T L Hampton-Lewis, deceased. Dated 11th March.

War Office, 3rd May.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel P. E. Thacker, Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians), to be attached to the General Staff, and to be granted the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while so employed, with seniority as from the 1st April, 1912. Dated 1st April.

Major Webb Gillman, D.S.O., Royal Artillery General Staff, Officer, 2nd grade, Southern Coast Defences is transferred to the War Office, vice Lieutenant-Colonel D. L. MacEven, The Queen's Own Cemeron Highlanders. Dated 23rd April.

Major Robert W. Hare, D.S.O., The Norfolk Regiment, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd grade, vice Major W. Gilman, D.S.O., Royal Artillery. Dated 23rd April.

Brevet Major Ralph Henvey, Royal Artillery, to be a Staff Captain. Dated 29 April.

Captain James Carruthers, M.V.O., Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Right Honourable Viscount Gladstone, G C M G, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Union of South Africa, and High Commissioner for South Africa. Dated 25th April.

Captain Dugald S Gilkison, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), to be a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade. Dated 29th April.

Captain Walter C Wright, The Northumberland Fusiliers, a Superintendent of Gymnasia, to be Assistant Inspector of Gymnasia, vice Captain G Fitz G H Trueman, The Manchester Regiment. Dated 23rd April.

Captain Gerald W Bently, The Duke of Cambridges own (Middlesex Regiment), to be a Superintendent of Gymnasia, vice Captain W C Wright, The Northumberland Fusilier. Dated 23rd April.

Lieutenant Gordon Le R Burnham, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, to be Aide-de-Camp (extra) to the Right Honourable Lord Denman, GCMG KCVO Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia. Dated 29th March.

Establishments.

School of Military Engineering, Captain Bernard H Wilbraham, Royal Engineers, to be a 1st Assistant Instructor, vice Captain T T Grove, Royal Engineers. Dated 17th April

Cavalry.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 3rd April. Grosvenor T Cliff, and to remain seconded. John T Gibbs, and to remain seconded.

Leicester V Owston, and to remain supernumerary.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers, Lieutenant Arthur N Edward is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Yeomanry, dated 13th April.

(10th Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars, Second Lieutenant Robert C Gordon Canning to be Lieutenant. Dated 14th March.

18th (Queen Mary's Own) Hussars, Captain Albert C McLachlan retires on retired pay. Dated 4th May.

21st Empress of Indian's) Lancers, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 4th April. Gerald N Reynolds, and to remain seconded. Harold Boyd-Rochfort, Douglas W Godfree, Adjutant, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 15th April.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captians Clarence C Colley. Dated 13th March, John W Roe, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, and to remain seconded. Dated 13th March. Gervys C Nevile. Dated 1st April Lieutenant Edward M Hutchinson is seconded for service with the Egyptain Army. Dated 12th April.

Royal Garrison Artillery. Major John S Gooch retires on retired pay. Dated 4th May Supernumerary Major Robert H Hare, M V O D S O is restored to the establishment. Dated 4th May.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Quartermaster and Honorary Captain James Robinson retires on retired pay. Dated 4th May.

Serjeant-Major Jabez Teece to be Quartermaster, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 4th May.

Coldstream Guards, Captain George A O Lane retires on retired pay. Dated 4th May.

Scots Guards, Supernumeray Lieutenant Ronald Steuart-Meoziles is restored to the establishment. Dated 4th April.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots Luthian Regiment, Second Lieutenant John W. Laidlay to be Lieutenant. Dated 16th March.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Russell M Luckock is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st April.

Captain W. H. Grisbon is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 10th March.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Lieutenant Archibald C. Milne-Home is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 10th April.

The Devonshire Regiment, Lieutenant Louis D. Woolloomb is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 10th April.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Percy R. Worrall is restored to the establishment. Dated 10th April.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Longridge, D S O, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, retires on retired pay. Dated 2nd May.

Major and Brevet Colonel Charles M. Dabell, D S O, Aide-de-Camp to the King, from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice T. Longridge, D S O. Dated 4th May.

The Lancashire Fusiliers. Lieutenant Vincent A. Earnshaw resigns his commission. Dated 4th May.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Captain Alexander J. M. Gordon is seconded for service as an Adjutant of the King's Own Malta Regiment of Militia. Dated 22nd March.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Major John N Reddie retires on retired pay. Dated 4th May.

Captain George C. Lambton, D S O to be Major. Dated 4th May.

The East Lancashire Regiment, Captain Roger D. Baker to be Adjutant. Dated 29th April

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, viz:—Neville R Daniell. Dated 9th March. William G Rawlinson. Dated 11th March.

The Bonder Regiment, Captain Arthur E St. V Pollard to be Major. Dated 2nd April.

Supernumerary Captain Sidney H F Muriel is restored to the establishment. Dated 13th April.

Lieutenant James R C Meiklejon is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territory Infantry. Dated 13th April.

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Captain Morris B Savage is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 28th March.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Supernumerary Captain John D. E Travis-Cook is restored to the establishment. Dated 17th April.

Lieutenant Gerald Shaw is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 17th April.

The Northamptonshire Regiment, Captain Claude Graham is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Dated 28th March.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), Lieutenant Cyril Kitchin to be Captain. Dated 1st April.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Supernumerary Captain John H. Davidson, D S O., is restored to the establishment. Dated 2nd April.

The undermentioned Captains are seconded for service on the Staff:—Bryan J. Curling. Dated 2nd April, 1912. John H. Davidson, D. S. O. Dated 16th April. Supernumerary Lieutenant Francis W. Parish is restored to the establishment. Dated 25th April.

The Manchester Regiment, Lieutenant John R. Heelis to be Adjutant. Dated 3rd May.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's). The undermentioned Supernumerary Captains are restored to the establishment:—Francis J. Marshall. Dated 1st April. The Honourable Charles H. M. St. Clair. Dated 16th April. Captain Kanneth G. Buchanan is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 16th April.

Memoranda.

Surgeon-General Thomas M Corker, MD, is appointed an Honorary Physician to the King, vice Surgeon-General J C Dorman, C M G, M B. Dated 20 March.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) The Honourable Edward J Montagu-Stuart-Wortly, C B, C M G, M V O, D S O, on completion of his period of service as a Brigade Commander, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated, 28th April.

Brevet Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) George G Aston, C B, Royal Marine Artillery, to retain his temporary rank while employed under the Government of the Union of South Africa. Dated 4th April.

The undermentioned Commandants of Detention Barracks to be Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 20th March. Captain local Lieutenant-Colonel Gregory S. Haines. Major local Lieutenant-Colonel Charles J Morse. Captain Sydney C Birch, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 4th May. Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Frederick G Cunningham, The East Yorkshire Regiment, is granted the honorary rank of Major. Dated 1st May.

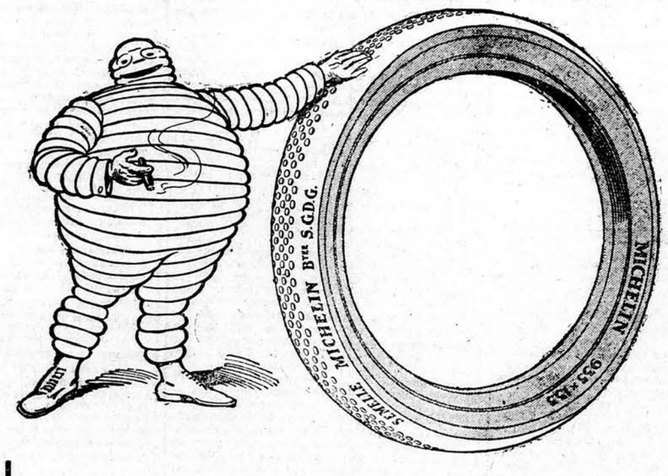
The undermentioned Native Officer Indian Army is granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement Subadar Major Hira Singh. late 16th Rajputs The Lucknow Regiment. Dated 4th May.

General Reserve of Officers.

Sydney Herbert Charrington, late Captain, 15th The King's Hussars, to be Captain. Dated 4th May.

Lieutenant Edward L. Marsack, having attained the age limit laid down in Article 635, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, ceases to belong to the Reserve of Officers. Dated 24th April.

Lieutenant Alexander MacG. Macdonald resigns his commission. Dated 4th May.



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'Twixt the road and the grip
of the

MICHELIN

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If a non-skid tread is to be really effective, it must be actually a part of the cover—not an attachment.

That is the principle—dictated by Science and confirmed by experience—upon which the Michelin "Semelle" is made.

The tread, which forms an integral part of the tyre, is composed of a stout leather band.

This band, besides rendering the cover practically puncture-proof, constitutes the only effective foundation for the hard steel studs which project through it and grip the ground.

STOCKISTS.

(32)
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His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's stud of Motor Cars consists entirely of Daimlers and H. I. Majesty has just honoured the Daimler Co. with an order for one of their 1912 models.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

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SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
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ROWLAND'S
FOR THE SKIN
KALYDOR

known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, European Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 96 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, hips, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 9 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured: no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid as Mellose—and complaints thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil 20 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-4
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-4
For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 6-4.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough Colic, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by 1 month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, Mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA.—Obstinate, Sore and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, Sterling pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconveniences to patients. Pills or mixture 20 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSNTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 years Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for severe other complaints, the process and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, i.e., deco. Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 13 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd H. W. WILLIAMS
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo

Dear Doctor.—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W BRBAKEY Government Telegraphs.
8th September, 1905.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

Your Skin
Will be made and kept soft, smooth and beautifully clear by the daily use of that elegant balm—
"Hazeline" (TRADE MARK) Snow"
It soothes all irritations, charms away all roughness and imparts the healthy tone which is so much admired.
Obtainable of all Druggists

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co., LONDON
NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN MILAN SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES
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THE VALUE OF A MAN'S LIFE.

cannot be expressed in money. Yet a trifling neglect of health may mean death. At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS
Price Re. 1 each,

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,
cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED. *Address:* Grahams Buidings. O. C. B. WILMBUSH, *Manager.*

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 16.] [BOMBAY, MAY 17.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1·2 per cent. Consols	...	78 1-16		1-8
do. Reuter	...	92 1-2		unchgd
$ 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	...	9¼		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	...	64 3-8		unchgd
Silver in London Spot	...	28 1-4	1-4	
do. 2 months' bonds	...	28 7-16	1-4	
Silver in New York	...	61 5-8	5-8	
Exchange on London at Paris	...	25·22 1-2		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin	...	20·41		unchgd
do. do. New York	...	4·26 3-4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	...	3		since
do. Short London Bills		9th May		
3 months' sight	...	2 7-8		unchgd
do, Indian Bank Bills				
6 months' sight	...	3 1-8	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	...	3 1-4	1-8	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	...	3 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans	...	2 1-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans	...	2 3-8		1-8

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

The Bombay mails of the 4th instant arrived Brindisi yesterday evening.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now three per cent.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	...£39,200,000	Inc. £ 100,000
Public Deposits	...£10,500,000	Dec. £ 500,000
Other Deposits	...£36,000,000	Dec. £ 200,000
Government Securities	...£14,200,000	Unchgd.
Other Securities	...£20,500,000	Dec. £2,000,000
Notes and Gold	...£20,500,000	Inc. £ 300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier Fair demand.
Futures	Barely. Steady.
Manchester	Firm but not active.
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 "
Imports	... 1,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·55—61
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9 5-8+1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·25 —03	6·27 —04	6·29 —02	6·28 —01	6·25 —04

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·23 —02	6·21 —04	6·20 —02	6·20 —2

New York official noon call July 11·37; Oct. 11·53. New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·20; Oct. 11·60.

NEW YORK— Bales.

Days Receipts at U. S. Ports	...	13,000
" Receipts at " last year	...	3,000
" Exports to Great Britain	...	12,300
" Exports to Continent	...	2,000
" Spot Cotton	...	11·75—65

Futures—Month of July 11·34—03 / Futures—Month of Oct 11·48—07 } Declined owing to bearish private crop reports and to tear pressure and liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	...11 13-16—1-16
Futures—Month of July	... 11·90—05
Do. do. Oct	... 11·57—08
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	... Nominal
Do. Months—	
Do. Name of Ports—	
Wheat White Karachi	... 38 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—	... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London	Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ...	... 37 3-4—1-4
Do Months—May-June—London	—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe 61lbs. ...	... 33 —1-4
Do. Months—May—Sellers—Dull	
Barletta Busso 61lbs ...	... No Sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...	... 39 3-4 unchgd
Do Month	... April—Sellers

SEEDS.

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	... 68 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.	
Tone—Steady.	
Linseed Calcutta	... 65 9+3-4
Do. Months—May-June	
Do Name of Port—London—Done—Sellers.	
Tone—Firm.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...60 1-4—1-8
Do. Months—May-June	
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.	

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

£7 5 6—0-0-6 June-July—Hull—Buyers—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—	
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).	14 1-4 unchgd
RUBBER—	
Para Rubber	... 4 8 +1-4d.
	May-June—Sellers—Steady.
METALS—	
Copper Braziers	... £ 2¼ +1
Yellow Metal	... d 7 1-4+1-8
Standard Copper G M S	... £ 72 3-16+1 1-8
FREIGHT—	
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals	... 9-3
ARRIVALS—	
"Turkistan."	
SUGAR—	
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	... 16-3—2 1-4d
Do. Months of Shipment	...July-Aug.—Sellers]
Tone—Neglected. Nothing doing.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...Neglected.
Do Months of Shipments	...
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	... 12 2—3d.
Months of Shipments	... August—Sellers.
Tone—Fair business at easier rates.	
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India	... 17 10 1-2 unchgd
Months of Shipments	...May-Aug.
Tone—Nothing doing.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...15 9 unchgd—value
Month of Shipments	... May
Tone—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta	13 3—1 1-2—June—Value.
Do.	12 —1 1-2—Aug.—Value
Do.	14 —3d—May.—Value
Do.	11 7 1-2—Sept.-Nov.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	13 4—2d—June.—Value
Do.	12 1 1-2—1 1-2—Aug—Value
Do.	14 1 1-2—3d—May.—Value
Do.	11 9—Sept.-Nov.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta	14—1 1-2d—June.—Value.
Do.	13—1 1-2d—Aug—Value.
Do.	15 1 1-2—1 1-2—May.—Value.
Do.	12 7 1-2—Sept.-Nov.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	14 1 1-2—1 1-2—June—Value.
Do.	13 1 1-2—1 1-2—Aug—Value
Do.	15 6—1 1-2—May.—Value
Do.	12 9—Sept.-Nov.—Value.

Tone—Still nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [17TH MAY, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 Box Bulns	76,800	London	Mercantile Bank
8 Boxes Bulns	5,56,800	do	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Sovs	1,00,800	do	Eastern Bank
7 Boxes Bulns	4,22,400	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovereigns	34,890	do	do
2 Boxes Bulns	1,15,200	do	Comptoir National
3 Boxes Sovs	2,25,000	Aden	National Bank
4 Boxes Bulns	1,42,980	London	do
Sovereigns	37,500	do	do
25 Boxes Sovs	18,81,600	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 15th May, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway	38	44,527
B B and C I Railway	36	41,904

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4d. T.T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d for 3 months' sight credits. There has been some enquiry for Bank remittance, and private bills have been placed at our quotation. Far Eastern rates are firmer following the rise in silver.

We quote:—

T.T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. July
Do. do France	...120 3-4
Do. do Marks	...123 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...149
Shanghai "	...204 3-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened quiet at 96 15-16 for Cash and 96 7-8 for the Settlement. Only a small business has been reported and closing quotations are as under.

We quote:—

Cash	...	Rs. 96 14 0 to 96 15 0
Settlement	...	" 96 13 0

BULLION:—

London reports an advance at the close yesterday of 1-4d. in Bar Silver both for ready and forward, the rates being 28 1-4 and 28 7-16 respectively, the highest prices so far quoted. New York was 5-8 up at 61 3-8. The local market opened firmer but has fluctuated during the day, closing at our quotations. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 23 15 6
Australian "	...	" 23 15 6
Sovereigns "	...	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	" 71 11 0
" 1st Settlement	...	" 71 14 0
" 2nd Settlement	...	" 72 3 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, allotments were made of 27·10 lakhs bills at 1s. 4d. and 32·90 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-32d. tenderers receiving 4 and 5 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 60·70 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is reduced to 50 lakhs.

The steamer which left London on the 26th April and arrived to-day with the mail of the 3rd May brings £240,000 bar gold, £110,000 silver and £20,000 Sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 11,70,000
Bombay	...	... " 12,10,000
Madras	...	... " 5,70,000
Total	...	... " 29,50,000

The steamer which left London on the 3rd May and comes with the mail of the 10th May brings £180,000 bar gold, £110,000 silver and £10,000 Sovereign for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 8,20,000
Bombay	...	... " 10,90,000
Madras	...	... " 1,10,000
Total	...	... " 20,60,000

The steamer which left London on the 10th May and comes with the mail of the 17th May brings £190,000 bar gold and £10,000 silver for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills.

Calcutta	...	...Rs. 12,80,000
Bombay	...	... " 11,90,000
Madras	...	... " 2,80,000
Total	...	... " 27,30,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	1,16,000	.....
Other Deposits	.....	17,59,000
Sundries	10,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	33,000
Other Authorized Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	7,99,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	16,58,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	2,97,000
Bullion	.....	1,04,000
Balance with other Banks	1,67,000	.....
Sundries	89,000	.....
Cash	.....	22,68,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week	46,253	65,053	—18,800
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 16th May	2,188,309	2,064,703	+123,606
Shipments for the week Europe	29,922	24,320	+ 5,602
China	12,016	13,229	— 1,213
Coast Ports			
Total	41,938	37,549	+ 4,387
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 16th May Europe	252,207	703,489	—451,282
China	28,063	12,355	+ 15,708
Japan	736,339	443,519	+292,810
Coast Ports	29,686	27,543	— 6,857
Total	1,037,295	1,186,916	—149,621
Afloat in Harbour— Europe	7,880	24,506	—16,626
China	3,200	7,324	— 4,124
Japan			
Coast Ports			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1911 to 13th April, 1912, 27,862 bales.

Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1911 to 11th May 1912—46,321 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	639	271,847	283,524
Central India	5,563	140,747	139,618
Barsee and Nagur	1,690	102,808	104,871
Berar	9,661	515,835	329,841
Central Provinces	3,817	345,933	144,250
Total Comras	21,269	1,377,000	1,098,099
Dholleras	797	27,966	187,513
Broach	68	141,496	207,440
Compta and Dharwar	11,375	123,821	97,384
Westerns	4,364	44,232	10,440
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	1,071	116,189	290,382
Bengals. (Rajputana)	4,336	79,052	110,603
Sind	1,703	88,109	52,645
Persian	3	4,299	1,965
American	1,181	170,420	6,459
Egyptian	92	1,167	2,022
Other sorts		9,158	291
Total	46,263	2,188,309	2,064,703

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 16th May, 1912	2,188,309
	2,488,309
Less Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 16th May, 1912	1,037,295
	1,451,014
Less Afloat	11,080
	1,439,934
Less Estimated mill consumption	650,000
	789,934
Less Up-country by rail	74,183
	715,751
Less Estimated destroyed by fire	12,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 17th May, 1912	703,751
Difference since last week	+12,524

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

At Home we have again this week had a succession of weather markets, with the usual ups and downs attendant thereon. That the market is more susceptible to bullish than to bearish influence is shown by the trifling extent of the declines on favourable weather reports, and the jumps which occur on unfavourable reports. This is no doubt due to the strong bull element, backed by the nervous condition of the market owing to the crop not getting a good start. It will take a fortnight of really fine weather to have any perceptible effect on prices, and throughout the growing season the market will be exposed to scares engineered by the present crop killers. It is far too early to anticipate a favourable or unfavourable yield, or to estimate the acreage, when, it is admitted that part of the crop is not yet planted. A feature of the week is a private telegram stating that the first Bureau Report will be published on the 4th June, as is has hitherto been understood that the Report would not be issued until July. It is not stated whether the Bureau Report will give the acreage or only the average condition. The Home market close quiet showing a small to moderate decline on the week. Weather conditions are said to be more favourable.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures July	11·49	11·34	—·15
" Oct.	11·68	11·48	—·20
Spot	11·90	11·75	—·15
New Orleans—			
Futures July	12·03	11·90	—·13
" Oct.	11·79	11·57	—·22
Spot	11 15-16	11 13-16	—1-8
Liverpool—			
Futures June-July.	6·23	6·26	—·02
" Sept.-Oct.	6·28	6·25	—·03
Spot	6·49	6·55	+·06

The local market has been quiet, and beyond small fluctuations in New Crop there is little change to report during the week. Speculators have been engaged in straddles of East Indians, buying fine Khamgaon-Akola January against sales of good Broach March, the difference being Rs. 22 to Rs. 23 while this year, on the 25th January, the difference between these descriptions was only Rs. 5 to Rs. 6. On the 25th January 1911 fine Khamgaon-Akola was Rs. 367 and good Broach Rs. 362; and on the same date in 1910 the rates were respectively Rs.282 and Rs. 300. There does not appear to be much risk in the transaction, and chances are in favour of a profit. Prices for May delivery contracts are more or less nominal in the absence of business. Changes on the week both in Old and New Crop are trifling. Good Broach opens this morning at Rs. 307.

Ready cotton has moved slowly. The demand has been very moderate and the daily offtake small stocks are large; and unless there is an improvement in the Home markets, causing a better enquiry, it seems probable that present prices cannot be maintained. The demand, such as there has been, has run on most styles, and the lower class of Bengals and Oomras have shared in the enquiry. There is no quotable change in prices, but the market is dull.

Receipts for the week show a falling off and total excess to date as compared with last year is 124,000 bales including 175,000 bales Americans, the actual receipts of Indian cotton being thus about 51,000 bales behind last year.

LATER.

The market has continued quiet during the day with little business passing either in ready or for forward delivery. Closing prices are as under.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach	...	Rs. 279	May.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hingunghat	...	" 284	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	" 282	"
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon	...	" 278	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	...	" 273	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	...	" 262-4	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	...	" 258	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	...	" 263	"
Good H. G. Westerns	...	" 266	"
Good M. G. Westerns	...	" 276	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...	" 249	"
NEW CROP.			
Good M. G. Broach	...	" 307 1-2	Mar. 1913
F. G. H. G. Bengals	...	" 251 1-2	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	...	" 285	" "

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	...	... Quiet, steady.
Estimated Sales	...	... 8,000
Total Imports	...	... 4,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
6·25 —01	6·26 —01	6·28 —01
Aug.-Sept. 6·27 —01	Sept.-Oct. 6·24 —01	Oct.-Nov. 6·22 —01
Nov.-Dec. 6·20 —01	Dec.-Jan. 6·19 —01	Jan.-Feb. 6·19 —01

FREIGHTS.

There has not been much business doing and the tone of the market is quiet though rates have kept firm. The following business is reported:—

ANTWERP:—About 1,000 tons for May at 22s. 6d.
ANTWERP:—About 1,000 tons for June at 22s.
ANTWERP:—About 1,000 tons for July at 21s. 6d.
HAVRE:—500 tons ready at 26s.
HAMBURG:— DUNKIRK:— GENOA:— ANTWERP:— Ready measurement done at 24s. 6d. to 25s.

The market closes quiet but steady rates are still firm, and show no signs of giving way at present.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

During the early part of the week the market continued very firm and prices advanced, but later on fluctuations occurred in sympathy with Home advices. At the close the market is again firm as under. Arrivals into Bombay have been only moderate and the accumulation of stocks at up-country Railway stations continues.

We quote:—

Ready	...	...Rs. 11 9 0 B.T.
May	...	... " 12 5 0 R.T.
September	...	... " 12 9 0 "

RAPESEED:—

The market has ruled firm and there has been a further advance in prices.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi May	...Rs. 8 11 6 R.T.
Yellow Cawnpore May	... " 9 8 0 "

WHEAT:—

Small fluctuations have occurred in this market. Receipts into Bombay have been large and prices at times have shown a tendency to give way, but at the close the market is steady as under.

We quote:—

Ready White Pissi 85 p.c.	Rs.	5 7 6 R.T.
White Delhi May	... "	5 7 0 "

GINGELLYSEED:—

The market is firm with some business passing at current rates.

We Quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	60 0 0
White Secunderabad	... "	59 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat	... "	61 0 0
Black Kutni	... "	49 8 0

POPPYSEED:—

Early in the week the market was firm and prices advanced, but there is an easier tone at the close.

We quote:—

Ready	... ...	... Rs. 12 1 0 B.T.
May	... ...	... " 12 11 6 R.T.

GROUNDNUTS:—

The market continues firm.

We quote:—

Bold	... ...	...Rs. 49 0 0
Small	... ...	... " 47 0 0

CASTORSEED:—

A steady market with a fair demand.

We quote:—

Ready	... ...	... Rs. 7 8 0

COTTONSEED:—

The market continues steady.

We quote:—

Ready	... ...	...Rs. 28 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

There is nothing doing and the quotation is nominally Rs. 7-0-0 B. T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	... ...	46,263 bales.
Wheat	... ...	326,984 cwts.
Linseed	... ...	189,572 "
Rapeseed	... ...	51,213 "
Gingellyseed	... ...	9,692 "
Poppyseed	... ...	13,929 "
Groundnuts	... ...	10,911 "
Castorseed	... ...	47,453 "
Rice	... ...	83,914 "
Myrabolans	... ...	17,029 "
Cottonseed	... ...	69,979 "
Mowraseed	... ...	503 "
Gram	... ...	45,505 "
Jowar	... ...	45,821 "
Maize	... ...	743 "

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has been quiet with a small enquiry for 10's and 12's at slightly easier rates. A few small sales have been made, but spinners, as a rule, are not inclined to accept lower prices.

	Bales.
Fortnightly sales from Hongkong	12,000
Unsold stock at Hongkong	16,000
Sold but not delivered	24,000

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS: The market continues very quiet and we have no change to report.

GREY GOODS: The market is quiet but steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS: The market is dull, but prices are keeping up fairly well in spite of the small demand.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS: The market here is quiet but there is some improvement in the demand. The Home market is firm.

TURKEY RED PRINTS: The market is very quiet. Prices at Home have advanced a good deal and only very distant shipments are quoted.

DHOOTIES: The Home market continues firm The Bombay market is quiet but the demand is improving.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The Home market shows a considerable advance during the week. This has had a good effect here and rupee prices have advanced to the extent of 4 annas per cwt.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions:—

Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per two tins	3	15	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukkar" per 8 gallons	3	5	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3	10	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons	3	0	0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0	3	0
Burmah Candles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India) Ld:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	5	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	3	15	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	.....		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	.....		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	1	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3	11	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	0	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	10	0
Anchor Tins per pair	4	1	0
Shell 150° Cases per case	5	4	0
Anchor cases per case	4	7	0

SHARES.

The market is very active and large business is reported. Prices having advanced nearly all round. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,800; Bank of India's at Rs. 64 1-2; Bombay Merchants' Bank have improved to Rs. 11; Credit Bank to Rs. 11; Indian Specie to Rs. 62; Central Bank to Rs. 28 1-2. Eastern Bank shares are steady at Rs. 80 21-2. Press shares are neglected and nearly unchanged at previous quotations with very little doing. In mill companies, Bombay United have improved to Rs. 495; Bombay Cotton to Rs. 375; Century to Rs. 312 1-2; Central India's to Rs. 2,120; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares to Rs. 1,445; Crescent's to Rs. 107 1-2; Currimbhai's to Rs. 1,250; David's to Rs.442 1-2; Edward Sassoon are unchanged at Rs.215; Fazulbhais have advanced to Rs. 435; Framji Petit's to Rs. 1,510; Finlay's to Rs. 342 1-2; Imperials are quiet at Rs. 113 3-4; Jamsheds have changed hands at Rs. 185; Khattau Makanji are steady at Rs. 1,240; Kohinoor's at Rs. 782 1-2; Madhavji Dharamsey Mill shares have jumped up to Rs. 1,250; Maneckji Petit's to Rs. 2,650; Morarji Gocouldas are steady at Rs. 2,900; New Great Eastern at Rs. 235; New City of Bombay are unchanged at and about Rs. 900; Phoenix have advanced to Rs. 120; Sassoon Cotton Mill shares are steady at Rs. 800; Standard's at Rs. 1,365; Swadeshis have advanced to Rs. 1,450; Textiles to Rs. 1,400. In miscellanous companies, Badham Piles are steady at Rs. 99. Bombay Burma Trading Corporation at Rs. 567 1-2; The Bombay E. S. and Tramways Co. ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 155 and preference shares at Rs. 180; Bamankuas have improved to Rs. 9 1-4; Shivrajpur's to Rs. 17 1-2; Central India Mining Company to Rs. 33. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 280 and preference shares at Rs. 290. Marcks at Rs. 108; Oriental Government S. L. A. Company at Rs. 307 1-2; Port Cannings are steady at Rs. 782 1-2; The Tata Hydro E. P. Supply Company ordinary shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 605; during the earlier part of the week but later on they have advanced to Rs. 675. The Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 80; Preference shares to Rs. 169 and deferred shares to Rs. 162. Thackers are in demand at Rs. 200. In Railway companies, all shares are steady. Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 692 1-2; Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 135; Tapti Valleys at Rs. 522 1-2 to Rs. 525; Central Provinces at Rs. 65 1-2 and Guzerat Railway at Rs. 91 1-2. The rest are unchanged and steady at previous quotation.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY REPORT

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., writing from Manchester on 25th April, say:—

Liverpool—Cotton.	To-day.	Last Week.
Mid-American—Spot	6·57	6·67
Do. Current Month	6·35	6·44 1-2
F.G.F. Egyptian—Spot	9 9-16	9 1-2
New York—Cotton. Spot—Cents.	Yesterday. 11·85	Last Week. 11·80
London Bar Silver.	To-day. 27 7-8	Last Week 27 1-8
Bank of Eng. Rate	3 1-2 p.c.	3 1-2 p.c.

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to last Friday.	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	1,340,250	1,084,890
Liverpool Stock. American cotton	1,223,950	953,000
American cotton into sight	14,490,000	11,136,000
Receipts at American Ports	11,214,000	8,052,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	5,160,000	3,671,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	3,975,000	2,545,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	301,000	274,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton	118,000	212,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	74,000	77,000

The movement of American Cotton "into sight' for the week ending the 10th instant was 152,000 bales and last year for the corresponding week it was 75,000 bales—the "out of sight" figures i. e. deliveries to the World's Spinners were 322,000 bales, and last year 237,000 bales.

A week ago Messrs. Neill Bros., issued a circular in which they deprecated any cause for alarm through the cold weather and consequent backward season for Cotton planting in the Atlantic States of America—they also dealt with the question of floods in the Mississippi Valley, giving comparative circumstances in former years, which years had resulted in large crops, although these instances were accompanied by April frosts as at present.

It is true there is plenty of Cotton to carry on with, even if the next crop proves a month late, but the Cotton position is a strong one, and is further strengthened by the prospective large consumption of the present year, which New York Bulls are proclaiming at 14 million bales or more and suggesting so short a crop for the next season, that consumers will be in the same plight through scarcity as last year.

While these are exaggerations, it is to be noted that Messrs. Neill Bros. are disposed to reckon something on to their consumption estimate of American of 13¾ million bales—but the crop of American is larger than their estimate, and will leave an ultimate surplus in excess of that estimate.

The New York Cotton market again advanced on the date of our last report to 11·85, Liverpool following with an advance on the same day of 13 points, viz: to 6·67, which were both this year's records to that date—the continued reports of wet weather in some of the Cotton States and further apprehensions of floods in the Mississippi Valley being responsible—New York reached 12 cent on the 23rd inst., and Liverpool again 6·67 yesterday, but better weather reports are now to hand, with more favourable forecasts, whereupon New York lost 15 points yesterday and probably we may see a decline to the position of a month ago, as at this time of the year there is not much fear of a continuance of the ruins in the Cotton Belt.

Our Piece Goods and Yarn markets have remained quiet again this week, Spinners' sales for export strengthened the Yarn market, and Manufacturers ask the corresponding advance in raw cotton for further business—these advanced quotations have stopped business, only particular items of necessity being put through—there is no reason to expect Manufacturers can retain even a part of the late rise, in case Cotton gives way upon the advent of finer weather now experienced in the Cotton States of America, and we may see before long a return to the rates of about a month ago—with an average price for Liverpool Spot and Current month of 6d. per lb. a resumption of business on the previous large scale will undoubtedly follow—India is offering more largely the last few days, and although the mail news from China to the 4th inst., was no more encouraging, the late cables inform us that no outbreak of soldiers has occurred at Shanghai—that the big loan may soon be concluded, the Belgian Loan being probably cancelled, and that the prospects are somewhat brighter—very little business for China can be done here at present, and there is nothing new or encouraging in the demand from other markets generally—the January strike of weavers showed its effect in the Calcutta imports for last month, which were 45,228 packages against 54,582 last year.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON:1st SORT.

Saddle As. 4 per lb.	
Leg As. 3½ per lb.	
Shoulder As. 3½ per lb.	
Liver As. 3 each.	
Kidney As. 10 per doz.	
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.	

MUTTON 2nd SORT.

Saddle As. 3 per lb.	
Leg As. 3 per lb.	
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.	
Liver As. 2½ each.	
Kidney As. 9 per doz.	
Tongue (small) As. 10 per doz.	

VEAL.

Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.	
Fore Quarter As. 2 1-2 per lb.	

BEEF.

Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.	
Soup Meat As. 1½ per lb.	
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2½ per lb.	
Round from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 per lb.	
Hump from As. 12 to Rs. 1 1-4 each.	
Sirloin from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.	
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.	
Oxtail from As. 1 1-2 to As. 4 each.	
Liver As. 1½ per lb.	
Kidney from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 each.	

FISH.

Pomfret from as. 12 to Rs. 2 per pair.	
Pomfret (black) nil.	
Ghoti from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 each.	
Surmaye (large) nil.	
Surmaye (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 each.	
Salmon (large) Rs. 6 each.	
Salmon (small) from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 4 per doz.	
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 5 per doz.	
Oysters As. 4 per doz.	
Mullet (large) from As. 8 to R

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Johnny, queried the teacher of the new pupil, do you know your alphabet? Yes'm, answered Johnny. Well, then, continued the teacher, what letter comes after A? All the rest of them.

Bald Patron—Here! I've rubbed this stuff on my head for three weeks, without result; yet you said it would grow hair on a billiard ball. Well, how do you expect it to grow hair on a billiard ball when you rub it on your head.

A friend was once talking with a crazy woman, when a stinger man passed by. Do you see that man? she said, with a cunning smile. You could blow his soul through a sparrows bill into a fly's eye, and the fly wouldn't wink.

Showman—This armless man can pick up a needle with his toes. Disgusted Visitor—That's nothing, I've often picked up carpet tacks with my heels. Bystander—That's nothing. I pick up five nails every time I lift my foot.

Mrs. Brown never sits up to wait for her husband. No? No. When she expects him to be out late she retires early, sets the alarm clock for 3 o'clock, and when it goes off she gets up and dresses, and is ready, refreshed and reproachful.

Parent (severely)—You sat up with young Spooner until a most indecorous hour last night, Matilda, Matilda—But I love him! He is the light of my life! Parent (testify)—But you know my rule! He is a light that must be put out at 11 o'clock.

I say, I'd give anything to be as strong and healthy as you are, remarked the lazy man. What do you live one Nothing but fruit, answered the other. What kind of fruit? The fruit of industry, was the brief by significant reply.

Yes, Smith married a widow with ten children. I didn't know he was so fond of children. He isn't. You see, this widow and her ten children are a remarkably clever family of acrobats, and Smith goes along with the outfit to look after the chances.

Recently at an agricultural meeting the lecturer confined his discourse to the growth of vegetables in general. One of his attentive listeners asked innocently, Wasat's the best way to kill caterpillars in cabbage? Oh, replied a wag, Catch them by the two ears and batter the eyes out of them.

Jack (rushing into papa's room)—Papa the coffee-pot and the kettle are singing. Papa Nothing strange about that, my boy, Jack—But they are singing for a wager. Papa—Nonsense, Jack—But I can prove it. Papa—How? Jack—Because the frying-pan is in the middle holding the steaks.

Daughter, said father Sunday morning, I trust that you will go to church to-night. The theme, An hour with favorite hymns, should be interesting. Father, said the daughter with a smile, I should like very much to go, but I have made an engagement to spend several hours with my favorite him to-night.

They had been having a little tiff. Oh, of course, said he wrathfully. I am always in the wrong. Not always, said she calmly. Last week you admitted that you were in the wrong—Well, what's that got to do with it? he demanded. Nothing except that you were perfectly right when you admitted it, she replied.

ON THE WING.

Father ruefully gazed on his last shilling.
Money has wings, and house rents make it fly, he said.
Yes, said his 15-year old boy scoutson, and some houses have wings, for I've seen many a house-fly.
You're smarter than your old dad, may be, my son; but I always thought that no part of a house except the chimney flue!

NOT HIS FAULT.

A London cabby stood glaring at another cabby whose vehicle had gotten in his way.
Aw, wot's the matter with yer? demanded the aggressive one.
Nothinks the matter with me, yer bloomin 'idjut. Yer gave me a nawsty look, persisted the other.
Me! Wull, yer certainly 'ave a nawsty look, but I didn't give it ter yer, so 'elp me.

HIS FIRST TIME.

The best man was doing his best to make the groom brace up.
Where's your nerve, old man? he asked. Why, you're shaking like a leaf.
I know I am, chattered the groom. But this is a nerve wrecking time for me. I've got some excuse to be frightened, haven't I? I've never been married before.
Of course you haven't, soothed the prospective father-in-law. If you had you'd be a great deal more scared than you are.

SPOILING THE TIGER.

The proud confectioner had opened up his new shop, and was putting a few finishing touches to his stock.
The centre of attraction in his window was an immense sugar tiger, and, that it might look as realistic as possible, a pair of brilliant glass eyes had been inserted.
A crowd of children assembled outside, and when everything was arranged to the confectioner's satisfaction, he stood gazing in admiration at his grand display.
He did not notice the entry of a small boy until a sharp rap on the counter announced that his customer had arrived. A fardensworth o' tiger—the bit with the eye in! demanded the youngster.

MUCH TOO RISKY.

Once upon a time, as all fairly stories begin there was a widow who objected to her daughter marrying.
But, mother, he is rich, and can give me frocks and jewels, and everything I want, pleaded the girl.
My child, I mightn't object to the young man as much if I knew him, responded the mother; but you merely come home and tell me you intend to marry such young man. I cannot consent to this union until I have seen the young man for myself. Bring him home with you one evening.
But the loving daughter shook her wise young head.
Not so, dear mother, she said sweetly. If I did that, you'd insist on marrying him yourself!

HE KNEW IT ALL.

It was the final examination of the medical students, and there was much subdued excitement.
Now suppose a man came to you, evidently a well-to-do person, the examiner asked one bright young fellow, and gave you a long list of symptoms. Say you sounded him, and found absolutely nothing the matter, what would you do?
The bright young fellow dropped his left eyelid knowingly.
Tell him he was very bad, and send him straight home to bed, and then visit him every day for a month, he replied succinctly.
The examiner made a mark on the paper before him.
Passed with honors, he commented. You're wasting your time here, my boy. Go away, and get your brass plate up as soon as possible

NEVER STILL.

Jack—I kissed Madge in a quiet spot.
Tom—Then in the mouth you kissed her not.

COULDN'T SPEAK.

Judge—Your wife complains that for three years you never spoke to her. What reason can you assign for such conduct?
Defendant—I didn't want to interrupt her.

A NEW BRAND.

Uncle Hiram stroked his throat whiskers and watched the big touringcar as it whizzed past him and up the boulevard, emitting a trail of bluish smoke from its oil-choked engine.
Huh! he sniffed. Them may be swell city fellers, but they certainly was a smokin' some darn orful seegars!

TOO SOON TO TELL.

Tommy had been playing truant from school, and had spent a long, beautiful day, fishing. On his way back he met one of his young cronies, who accosted him with the usual question—Catch anything? At this Tommy, in all the consciousness of guilt, quickly responded, No; ain't been home yet.

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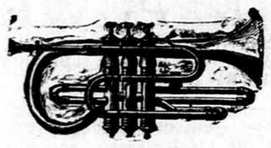

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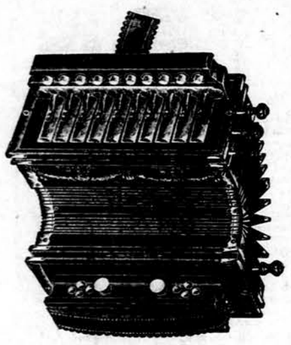

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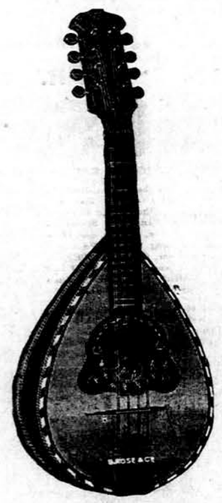

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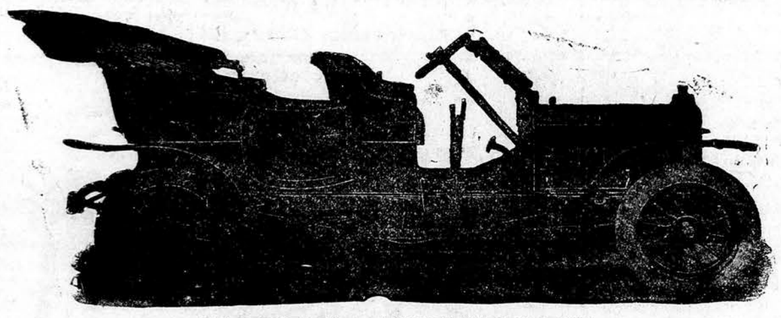

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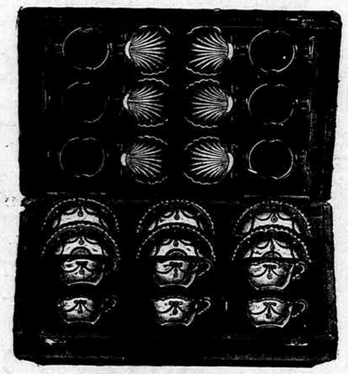

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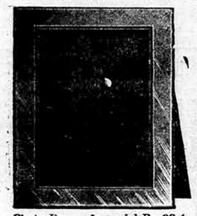

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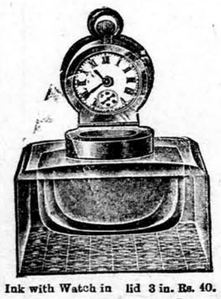

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